

The

Pearl

Series

For Preparatory Schools **Year One**

الصف الأول الإعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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Unit 7

How was your weekend?

Lessons 1 & 2

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) لأن ذلك لكن؛ تربط جملتين متناقضتين لأن because = as = since + لأن ذلك جملة السبب لأن ذلك جملة النتيجة لأن ذلك جملة التناقض

We played football because it was a lot of fun. .1

(= ...because it was very funny.)

It was my birthday last Saturday, so I went to the museum. .2

I didn't go on the big wheel at the funfair, but I enjoyed my time. .3

There were some rocks, but no caves. (= ..., but there were no caves.) .4

- 2) want + (to inf. / n.) - want مفعول to inf.

My sister wants a book. .1

I wanted to go to the funfair. .2

I want a warm place to sleep. .3

- بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها (إسم أو ...) ing

- <i>go</i>	يذهب	- <i>finish</i>	ينهى	- <i>love</i>	يحب	- <i>stop</i>	يتوقف
- <i>enjoy</i>	يستمتع	- <i>begin</i>	يبدأ	- <i>like</i>	يحب	- <i>hate</i>	يكره
- <i>suggest</i>	يقترح	- <i>start</i>	يبدأ	- <i>prefer</i>	يفضل	- <i>dislike</i>	يكره

I love my brother, so we went to his favourite restaurant. .1

Ismail likes being outside and he doesn't like the city. .2

What does he like doing when he is at home? .3

- يمكن استخدام (like, love, prefer, hate, start, begin) .to + inf) بعد .
Do you like working with other people, or do you prefer to work alone? .4

- 4) be called يُدعى / يُسمى (صيغة مبني للمجهول)

My best friend is called Ali. .1

Why is a computer mouse called a mouse? .2

بدون called be ؛ إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول يُحذف مع V. to be ونضع P.
(= ... a boy who was called Sami.) I sat next to a boy called Sami. .3

(= ...a city which is called ...) We visited a city called Marrakesh. .4

5) be aged

بالغ من العمر / ذو عمر

(= Ali is five years old. = Ali is five years in age.) Ali is aged five. .1

Magda, aged five, is frightened of the dark. (= ...who is aged five...) .2

6) too
either

أيضاً ؛ تأتي في الإثبات والسؤال في آخر الجملة

أيضاً ؛ تأتي في النفي في آخر الجملة

We went there for his birthday, too. .1

Are your brothers sitting, too? .2

I know a good restaurant. It's not far from here, either. .3

7) another = one more / different
other = more / different
others = more / different
the other(s) = the rest

آخر ؛ يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد

الآخرون ؛ يأتي بعدها اسم جمع

الآخرون ؛ لا يأتي اسم بعدها وتشير الى اسم جمع

الآخر / الآخرون ؛ يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد أو جمع

Name another sports star you like. .1

He swam to a nearby island, but there were no other people there. .2

We always help each other. .3

Some people like the sea; others prefer the mountains. .4

The Great Pyramid is older than the others. .5

We took a bus to the aquarium on the other side of the town. .6

One shop was open, but the others were closed. .7

another two... – another three... – another four...)) أحيانا نقول:

I want another five pounds. .8

لاحظ إستخدام (other) في العبارات التالية

Insects make more people ill than any other animal. .9

Do you know any other special food? .10

There is no other work available at the moment. .11

There is only one other person who could help us. .12

8) to + inf. take

يستغرق

It took three hours to drive from Cairo to Alexandria. .1

It takes me two hours to do my homework. .2

9) go + (activity + ..ing)

يأتي بعد go الأنشطة والرياضات المنتهية بـ ing

We went shopping to buy a new school uniform for me. .1
 She didn't go swimming. She went bowling. .2

- 10) to / in order to + inf. من أجل / لكي
 for + (n. / ...ing) من أجل / لكي

We went shopping to buy a new school uniform for me. .1

We went shopping for buying a new school uniform for me. .2

We went shopping for a new school uniform for me. .3

- 11) in May / 1983 / the morning شهور / سِنِين / فصول / فترات اليوم / قرون
 on Monday / 5th May / May 5th أيام / تاريخ اليوم / الطوابق
 at seven o'clock / night ساعات / الليل

- 12) الأفعال المترددة ؛ الجملة تحتوي على مفعولين

مفعول عاقل to+ مفعول غير عاقل + فعل متعد				مفعول عاقل for+ مفعول غير عاقل + فعل متعد			
pay	pass	sell	deliver	buy	get	make	build
show	lend	bring	offer	find	leave	save	cook
send	read	give	promise	keep	book	order	pour
write	hand	tell	post	call	cut	bake	

We play games with the children and read them stories. .1

= We play games with the children and read stories to them.

Mum bought me a new school uniform. .2

= Mum bought a new school uniform for me.

- 13) can / will + inf. فاعل hope فاعل
 فاعل hope جملة مضارع بسيط
 hope to + inf. فاعل

I hope (that) tomorrow will be a better day. .1

I hope (that) students are friendly in my new school! .2

We hope to go back to school again soon. .3

- 14) مفعول (to) + المصدر بـ أو بدون help + يساعد
 المصدر بـ أو بدون help + (to)
 مفعول + اسم help +
 اسم help + with
 اسم help + in

Healthy foods help your body (to) grow. .1

The project helps (to) solve pollution. .2

On Sunday, Mum helped me with my homework. .3

Sometimes I have to help with big problems. .4

We help in the children's hospital. .5

15) Who

(من) للسؤال عن الفاعل والمفعول العاقل

Adam went shopping with his mum. .1

Who went shopping with his mum?

Whom (للسؤال عن المفعول العاقل

Who / Whom did Adam go shopping with?

)

With whom did Adam go shopping?

16) sports (n.)
sports (adj.)

ألعاب رياضية (اسم)
رياضي (صفة)

sports (hall / centre / club / shop / equipment / shoes / car / stories / books / history / event / match / team / games / star / competition)

Encourage your friends to play a sport. .1

Dad likes sports. .2

We went to the sports centre. .3

17) have

يملك / لديه ؛ عنده / يتناول / يقضى

They have a beautiful home. .1

I had a maths lesson an hour ago. .2

I have a haircut once a month. .3

We had lunch together in the school canteen. .4

I had a fantastic weekend! .5

18) Adjectives ending in ...ed
Adjectives ending in ...ing

الصفات المنتهية ب (ed) تصف الشعور بالصفة

الصفات المنتهية ب (ing) هي ما يُسبب الشعور بالصفة

a tired man ; something or someone had made him tired
a tiring man ; he made us tired

bored شاعر بالملل	boring ممل	tired مُتعب	tiring مُتعب
excited مثير	exciting مثير	surprised مذهش	surprising مدهش
terrified مرعب	terrifying مرعب	interested مهتم	interesting شيق

My job is tiring. I am tired. .1
They took us to some exciting places. .2

She meets a lot of interesting characters. .3
They did interesting projects. .4

19) feel + adj.

يُشعر

If you are nervous, you feel worried about something. .1

(= *He was quite nervous.*)

He felt quite nervous. .2

20) decide (to inf. / that
decide on

يُقرر

يختار

In the end, we decided to go to the theatre. .1

We decided (that) we would go to the theatre. .2

I can't decide what to do. .3

I decided on blue for the bathroom. .4

21) be good at + n / ...ing
for + n. جيد في
جيد لـbe at + n / ...ing
bad for + n. سيئ في
سيئ لـ

Dad is very good at swimming. .1

Fizzy drinks are always bad for our bodies. .2

22) arrive in
arrive at
get to
reach

يصل إلى مكان كبير (دولة - مدينة - قرية ...) ؛ دون تحديد الموقع تماماً
 يصل إلى مبني (موقع مُحدد) (مكتب - مدرسة - مطار - مستشفى ...)
 يصل إلى مكان كبير أو مُحدد (لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتعدي)
 يصل إلى مكان كبير أو مُحدد (لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتعدي)
 لا يأتي حرف جر قبل (home - here - there) (فعل مُتعدي)

He arrived in Cairo last Monday. .1

He arrived at school early. .2

arrive (in أو at)

When does the train arrive? .3

He got to school by bus. .4

After three hours, we reached Alexandria. .5

We won't arrive home until noon on Saturday. .6

He was the first man to arrive there. .7

23) do a hobby / a job / a sport / a survey / a project / a journey / activities / art
/ maths / computer studies / things / research / revision / work /
voluntary work / homework / the washing up / the shopping
make money / a noise / a mistake / a timetable / a suggestion / a model of / a
film / a plan / friends / notes / decisions / predictions / arrangements

24)	look out for	يحذر من	look at	ينظر إلى
	look forward to + (n./...ing)	يتطلع إلى	look for	يبحث عن
	look after / take care of	يعتني بـ	look up	يبحث عن معلومة

Where is Adam looking for information about 3D printers? .1

He's looking at websites for information about 3D printers. .2

You should look after your teeth. .3

25)	win	يفوز / يكسب (كأس - مباراة - لعبة - سباق - ميدالية - مسابقة - جائزة - انتخابات)
	miss	يفقد / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات - شيء - شخص)
	lose	يفقد ؛ يخسر (شيء - وقت - وزن) / ينهزم (مباراة - سباق - انتخابات)

It was great at the football stadium. My team won 2-0! .1

I hope she doesn't miss the train. .2

You missed the show. You should have arrived earlier. .3

She was sorry to miss her friend. .4

Habiba has no time to lose. She is always busy. .5

Because I was ill for seven months, I lost my job. .6

I won the first game, and then lost the next one. .7

26)	play (v.)	يلعب ؛ ألعاب الكرة وبعض الهوايات
	play (v.)	يعزف ؛ مع الآلات الموسيقية مسبوقة بـ the
	play (n.)	مسرحية

We play games with children. .1

Does he play chess? .2

I enjoy playing the piano. .3

Did you see the play on Thursday? .4

27)	exhibit	شيء معروض	exhibition	عرض / معرض لأعمال فنية أو منتجات
	funfair	مدينة ملاهي	fair	عرض تجاري أو للإحتفالات
	diary	مفكرة يومية	dairy	منتجات أو متجرأو معمل ألبان
	quiet (adj.)	هادئ	quite (adv.)	إلى حد ما
	history	مادة التاريخ	date	تاريخ اليوم / بلحة
	remember	يتذكر	remind	يُذكر
	last	يذوم / يستمر	last	الماضي / الأخير / آخر مرة
	teach	يُعلم / يدّرس	learn	يَتَعَلَّم
	open (v.)	يفتح	open (adj.)	مفتوح

close (v.)	يغلق	closed (adj.)	مُغلق
plan (v.)	يخطط	plan (n.)	خطة
sink (v.)	يغوص	sink (n.)	حوض غسيل

زمن الماضي البسيط The Past Simple Tense

Form تكوين	Negative نفي	Interrogative إستفهام
I	I	I
You	You	you
We	We	we
They	They didn't مصدر	Did they مصدر
He	He	he
She	She	she
It	It	it
I lived in Cairo. -	I didn't live in Giza. -	Did you live in Cairo? -
They arrived early. -	They didn't arrive late. -	Did they arrive late? -
He studied English. -	He didn't study maths. -	What did he study? -

Key Words كلمات دالة	Usage استخدام
in (1983) في	1. حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى I bought my car in 2015. -
yesterday بالأمس	
(2 days) ago منذ	2. موقف دائم في الماضي Dina lived in Giza for 15 years. -
last (week) الماضي	
once ذات مرة	3. عادة في الماضي He travelled a lot when he was -
one day ذات يوم	
in the past في الماضي	young.
How long ago منذ متى	4. حدثان متتابعين في الماضي I wrote the message. Then, I sent it. -
that (day) ذلك اليوم	
the last time آخر مرة	
once upon a time ذات مرة	5. سرد أحداث في قصة Once upon a time there was a king ... -
from (2000) to (2010) من ... إلى ...	

ملاحظات

(Irregular verbs) بعض الأفعال غير المنتظمة (1)

<i>cut</i>	يقطع	<i>cut</i>
<i>hurt</i>	يؤذى	<i>hurt</i>
<i>put</i>	يضع	<i>put</i>
<i>read</i>	يقرأ	<i>read</i>
<i>shut</i>	يغلق	<i>shut</i>

<i>build</i>	يبني	<i>built</i>
<i>catch</i>	يمسك	<i>caught</i>
<i>feel</i>	يشعر	<i>felt</i>
<i>find</i>	يجد	<i>found</i>
<i>make</i>	يصنع	<i>made</i>

<i>eat</i>	يأكل	<i>ate</i>
<i>fall</i>	يقع	<i>fell</i>
<i>see</i>	يرى	<i>saw</i>
<i>swim</i>	يسباح	<i>swam</i>
<i>take</i>	يأخذ	<i>took</i>

في الماضي البسيط (Verb to be) (2)

إثبات	نفي	تكميلة
I		
He		
She was	wasn't	
It		اسم صفة
اسم مفرد		
You		مكان+حرف جر
We were	weren't	
They		
اسم جمع		

استفهام	تكميلة
I	
he	
Was she	
it	اسم صفة
اسم مفرد	
you	مكان+حرف جر
we	
they	
اسم جمع	

It was a camel. -

There was a busy market. -

Ali wasn't tired. -

Was there a cave in the rocks? -

Were they at school? -

There were camels in the desert. -

Where were they yesterday? -

Were there any cars on the beach? -

(Verb to have) في الماضي البسيط

إثبات	نفي	تكلمة
I		
You		
We		
They	didn't have	اسم
اسم جمع	had	
He		
She		
It		
اسم مفرد		

استفهام	تكلمة
I	
You	
We	
They	
Did	اسم جمع + have
He	
She	
It	
اسم مفرد	

We had lunch at 2 o'clock. -

She didn't have a car. -

Did Ali have lunch at home? -

When did you have a party? -

قواعد الفعل المنتظم

(1) معظم الأفعال يضاف لها (ed)

work	worked	fill	filled	jump	jumped
------	--------	------	--------	------	--------

(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، أضف (d)

move	moved	agree	agreed	type	type
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(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) يسبقها حرف ساكن ، إحذف (y) ثم أضف (ied)

study	studied	try	tried	supply	supplied
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(4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) يسبقها حرف متحرك ، أضف (ed)

play	played	pray	prayed	obey	obeyed
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(5) الفعل المكون من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك ، كرر الساكن ثم أضف (ed) ما عدا الأفعال المنتهية بـ _____ -w, - -

x, -z

shop	shopped	plan	planned	drop	dropped
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(6) الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك ، كرر الساكن إذا كان المقطع الأخير قوياً في النطق (stressed) ، ثم أضف (ed)

refer	referred	prefer	preferred	regret	regretted
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7) الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك ، لا يكرر الحرف الأخير إذا كان المقطع الأخير غير قوياً في النطق (unstressed) ، ثم أضف (ed)

open	opened	offer	offered	visit	visited
,	(L)	يُضاعف في الإنجليزية البريطانية بغضّ النظر عن مكان (stress)	لأن في الإنجليزية الأمريكية يُضاعف إذا كان المقطع الأخير قوياً في النطق (stressed) ، ثم أضف (ed)		

	British English		American English	
Stressed	control	controlled	control	controlled
Unstressed	travel	travelled	travel	traveled

9) تُعبر بعض الأفعال منتظمة في الإنجليزية الأمريكية، ولكن منتظمة أو غير منتظمة في الإنجليزية البريطانية

Am.E	burned	learned	leaned	dreamed	smelled	spelled	spoiled
Br.E	burned	learned	leaned	dreamed	smelled	spelled	spoiled

قواعد نطق الـ ed

1) تُنطق / d / لو انتهى الفعل بصوت متحرك أو أحد الأصوات الساكنة التالية
 / ə / , / b / , / v / , / z / , / ʒ / , / g / , / m / , / n / , / h / , / . /

enjoyed	allowed	played	cried	studied	robbed
lived	loved	used	sneezed	changed	climbed
listened	planned	cleaned	boiled	called	smiled

2) تُنطق / t / لو انتهى الفعل بأحد الأصوات الساكنة التالية
 / θ / , / p / , / f / , / s / , / ʃ / , / ʧ / , / k /

breathed	helped	laughed	passed	kissed	danced
fixed	washed	wished	watched	asked	baked

needed	guided	folded	greeted	collected	invited
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Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

I tennis with my friend yesterday. .1

- a) play b) plays c) playing d) played
Last year, I to England on holiday. .2

- a) went b) go c) going d) goes
We swam in the lake and the mountain. .3

- a) climb b) climbs c) climbing d) climbed
I to the beach and made a sandcastle. .4

- a) go b) went c) goes d) going
We camped in the forest and in a tent. .5

- a) sleep b) sleeps c) sleeping d) slept
When I was eight, we to Siwa. .6

- a) went b) go c) going d) are going
We stayed in London 2013. .7

- a) for b) since c) in d) when
The film on TV night was very good. .8

- a) next b) since c) last d) ago
Khalid went to the park ten minutes9

- a) since b) then c) next d) ago
Near our house, there a busy market..10

- a) were b) was c) are d) be
The money I took enough to buy the dress..11

- a) didn't b) weren't c) wasn't d) don't
Were all you ready for the exam? – Yes,12

- a) we did b) I did c) I was d) We were
Last summer, my family a nice holiday in Morocco..13

- a) have b) having c) has d) had
I didn't into the cave last holiday..14

- a) went b) go c) going d) goes
She a coat as it was hot..15

- a) wears b) doesn't wear c) didn't wear d) wore
Dad any bread yesterday..16

a)	bought b)	buy c)	doesn't buy d)	didn't buy she at the club yesterday?.17
a)	Were b)	Was c)	Does d)	Did How your first day at prep school?.18
a)	did b)	was c)	were d)	am Where you born, Ahmed?.19
a)	was b)	did c)	have d)	were Did you in the sea?.20
a)	swim b)	swam c)	swimming d)	to swim What time you go to sleep last night?.21
a)	do b)	did c)	are d)	were Who on TV in his program yesterday? .22
a)	spoke b)	did speak c)	speak d)	is speaking

Read and correct the underlined words: .1

- (.....) They didn't travel by car. They walk. (1)
- (.....) Abo Treka played well and score three goals. (2)
- (.....) I eat delicious food yesterday. (3)
- (.....) My father buy a new car last week. (4)
- (.....) We have a test in our English lesson yesterday. (5)
- (.....) Hala is ill last week. (6)
- (.....) There was camels on the beach. (7)
- (.....) I don't go to school yesterday. (8)
- (.....) Mariam didn't wanted to go into the cave. (9)
- (.....) Sayed didn't swam in the lake at Siwa. (10)
- (.....) He swam in the sea, but he saw any dolphins. (11)
- (.....) Tamer don't happy last night. (12)
- (.....) She didn't at school yesterday. (13)
- (.....) Do they see a film yesterday? (14)
- (.....) Were you go to school yesterday? (15)
- (.....) What do you eat for dinner last night? (16)
- (.....) Were your brother with you yesterday? (17)

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| (.....) | Did you <u>visits</u> Aswan last year? (18) |
| (.....) | What did Yunis see and <u>did</u> there? (19) |
| (.....) | How <u>did</u> the match yesterday? (20) |
| (.....) | Why <u>is</u> Ali sad last night? (21) |
| (.....) | Did you see the football match <u>next</u> night? (22) |

Asking and answering questions using past simple

Questions	Answers
<i>Did you play tennis yesterday?</i> (1)	<i>Yes, I played tennis yesterday.</i> (1)
<i>Did he water the plants?</i> (2)	<i>No, he didn't water the plants.</i> (2)
<i>Did she play volleyball?</i> (3)	<i>No, she played tennis.</i> (3)
<i>When was Dina's birthday?</i> (4)	<i>Dina's birthday was in October.</i> (4)
<i>What did you have last night?</i> (5)	<i>I had a strange dream last night.</i> (5)
<i>Where did you go last weekend?</i> (6)	<i>I went to the museum last weekend.</i> (6)
<i>How did they go to Cairo?</i> (7)	<i>They went to Cairo by train.</i> (7)
<i>How long did the match take?</i> (8)	<i>The match took two hours.</i> (8)
<i>Why did you thank him?</i> (9)	<i>We thanked him for coming to the party.</i> (9)
<i>Who examined Mona?</i> (10)	<i>A clever doctor examined Mona.</i> (10)
<i>Who did a clever doctor examine?</i>	

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) like = similar to
 like = for example
 such as = for example
 as

مثل ؛ للتشبيه
 مثل ؛ على سبيل المثال
 مثل ؛ على سبيل المثال
 ك؛ لوصف شخص أو شيء / ولوصف الغرض من شيء

Her hair is so soft. It is like silk. .1

In traditional music you can hear instruments like drums and the ney. .2
 There are different styles of music such as classical, jazz and opera. .3

My uncle works as a doctor. .4

They were all dressed as clowns. .5

You can use that glass as a vase. .6

- 2) the same (as)
 similar (to)

نفس الشيء ؛ دون اختلاف كبير
 متشابه في بعض الصفات

Icons aren't always the same on all phones or laptops. .1

The oud is similar to the guitar, but it usually has more strings. .2

Ali and I look so similar. .3

Do you all like the same type of music? .4

- 3) and
 also

تُستخدم and لربط جملتين ؛ ربط (فاعلين ، فعلين ، مفعولين)
 تأتي also في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد المساعد

Ali and I like swimming. .1

He goes to all of my lessons and we have lunch together. .2

He went to the hospital and visited his sick friend. .3

We went to the market and the zoo. .4

Her father was out of work. Also, her mother was in poor health. .5

Ali speaks English. He also speaks Turkish. .6

Sami has a mobile. I also have a mobile. .7

Dina is good at Arabic. She is also good at English. .8

- 4) فاعل be صفة to مصدر

It is difficult to read your handwriting. .1

It is good for you to write down notes during the lesson. .2

5) **which = that**

تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول الغير عاقل

This is a string instrument that you play with your fingers. .1

Do you have any hobbies that / which you both like? .2

6) **learn (how) to + inf.
learn (about) + n.**

**teach + n.
to inf.** مفعول teach

I learned (how) to play the trumpet when I was about 12. .1

He learns English to travel abroad. .2

We learnt about the geography of Egypt. .3

Who taught you to play the trumpet? .4

My father taught me (how) to play the trumpet. .5

7) **alone (adj.) , (adv.)
alone (adj.)
lonely (adj.)**

; without other people بمنفرد (بعد الفعل)
; only ; without any others بمنفرد (بعد إسم أو ضمير)
; unhappy because you are وحيد / يشعر بالوحدة not with other people

Crusoe was alone on the island. .1

Do you like living alone? .2

She decided to climb the mountain alone. .3

The shoes alone cost 300. .4

She alone must decide what to do. .5

She lives alone and often feels lonely. .6

She gets lonely now that all the kids have left home. .7

8) **to inf.** مفعول need + (to inf. / n.) - need

يحتاج

We all need to learn and study. .1

Who do you think needs help? .2

I need you to do something. .3

9) **best / most / a lot / very much** إسم like

What type of music do you like? – I like jazz music best. .1

10) **without + (...ing / ضمير / إسم)**

بدون

You shouldn't study for long hours without taking a break. .1

Crusoe lived on the island without any people. .2

I couldn't have done it without you. .3

11)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

a long (adj.)

طويل (adv.) على طول / بمحاذة

a way (n.)

طريق / طريقة؛ أسلوب (adv.) بعيداً

In some countries, children live a long way from their school. .1

Today I walked along the beach again. .2

Some people may use this information in a way you do not want. .3

Heidi is very sad to be away from her grandfather. .4

How to make a question كيفية تكوين السؤال

الأفعال المساعدة و الأفعال الناقصة

المصدر الزمن	Be	يكون	Do	يُفْعَل	Have	يُمْتَلِكُ	أفعال ناقصة
مضارع	am, is, are		do, does		have, has		Modal Verbs
ماضي	was, were		did		had		
تصريف ثالث	been		done		had		
They							can could
We	are	were	do		have		will would
You							shall should
I	am		did		had		may might
He							must
She	is	was	does		has		
It							

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة :-

(1) سؤال بمعنى هل ، وتكون الإجابة عليه بـ Yes, No

ويبدأ بتقديم الفعل المساعد أو الفعل الناقص على الفاعل ؛ في الجدول التالي

(2) سؤال يبدأ بأداة إستفهام ، وتكون الإجابة حسب معنى أداة الإستفهام

كلمة	فاعل	فعل مساعد
Am	I	
Was		، إسم ،
Is	he she	، صفة ،

كلمة	فاعل	فعل مساعد
	I	
Do	you we	

كلمة	فاعل	فعل مساعد
	I	
Did		
	you we	

Was	it	مakan + حرف جر ،	they	مصدر ر	أو	they	مصدر
Are	you		he		فعل	he	
Were	we	...ing	Does	she	ناقص	she	it

تكوين سؤال بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص

الجملة Sentence	السؤال Question	الإجابة Answer	
<i>He is a teacher.</i> (1)	<i>Is he a teacher?</i>	<i>Yes, he is.</i>	- No, he isn't.
<i>I am happy.</i> (2)	<i>Are you happy?</i>	<i>Yes, I am.</i>	- No, I'm not.
<i>She was at home.</i> (3)	<i>Was she at home?</i>	<i>Yes, she was.</i>	- No, she wasn't.
<i>I was writing.</i> (4)	<i>Were you writing?</i>	<i>Yes, I was.</i>	- No, I wasn't.
<i>I like fruit as it's good.</i> (5)	<i>Do you like fruit?</i>	<i>Yes, I do.</i>	- No, I don't.
<i>She lives in Cairo.</i> (6)	<i>Does she live in Cairo?</i>	<i>Yes, she does.</i>	- No, she doesn't.
<i>They like tennis.</i> (7)	<i>Do they like tennis?</i>	<i>Yes, they do.</i>	- No, they don't.
<i>He goes to work by bus.</i> (8)	<i>Does he go to work by bus?</i>	<i>Yes, he does.</i>	- No, he doesn't.
<i>We made a cake yesterday.</i> (9)	<i>Did you make a cake yesterday?</i>	<i>Yes, we did.</i>	- No, we didn't.
<i>I can swim.</i> (10)	<i>Can you swim?</i>	<i>Yes, I can.</i>	- No, I can't.
<i>I would like juice.</i> (11)	<i>Would you like juice?</i>	<i>Yes, I would.</i>	- No, I wouldn't.

فعل أساسى اسم have + فعل مساعد

<i>They have a car.</i> (12)	<i>Do they have a car?</i>	<i>Yes, they do.</i>	- No, they don't.
<i>She has a phone.</i> (13)	<i>Does she have a phone?</i>	<i>Yes, she does.</i>	- No, she doesn't.
<i>I had lunch at 2.</i> (14)	<i>Did you have lunch at 2?</i>	<i>Yes, I did.</i>	- No, I didn't.

فعل مساعد اسم have got +

<i>They have got a car.</i> (15)	<i>Have they got a car?</i>	<i>Yes, they have.</i>	- No, they haven't.
<i>She has got a phone.</i> (16)	<i>Has she got a phone?</i>	<i>Yes, she has.</i>	- No, she hasn't.

أدوات الإستفهام Question Words

What	ما / ماذا لغير العاقل	How much	كم ثمن	What price
What colour	ما لون	How old	كم عمر	What age
What time	ما الوقت	How fast	كم سرعة	What speed
What kind of	ما نوع	How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size

Where	أين (المكان)	How high	كم ارتفاع	What height
When	متى (الزمن)	How tall	كم طول	What height
Why	لماذا (السبب)	How heavy	كم وزن	What weight
Which	أي (الاختيار)	How deep	كم عمق	What depth
Who / Whom	من (العاقل)	How wide	كم اتساع	What width
Whose	ملك من	How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length
How	كيف (الحال-الوسيلة)	How much	كم كميّه	How many
How far	كم بعد المسافة	How often = How many times	كم عدد المرات	

تكوين سؤال بآداة إستفهام

... + ... + ... + ...	
Sentence الجملة	Question السؤال
<i>He is a teacher.</i> (1)	<i>What is his job? – What does he do?</i>
<i>I am fine.</i> (2)	<i>How are you?</i>
<i>She was at home.</i> (3)	<i>Where was she?</i>
<i>I was writing.</i> (4)	<i>What were you doing?</i>
<i>I like fruit as it's good.</i> (5)	<i>Why do you like fruit?</i>
<i>She lives in Cairo.</i> (6)	<i>Where does she live?</i>
<i>They play tennis.</i> (7)	<i>What do they play?</i>
<i>He goes to work by bus.</i> (8)	<i>How does he go to work?</i>
<i>We made a cake yesterday.</i> (9)	<i>When did you make a cake?</i>
<i>I can swim.</i> (10)	<i>What can you do?</i>
<i>I would like juice.</i> (11)	<i>What would you like?</i>
<i>They have three cars.</i> (12)	<i>How many cars do they have?</i>
<i>She has a glass of juice.</i> (13)	<i>How much juice does she have?</i>
<i>I had lunch at 2.</i> (14)	<i>When did you have lunch?</i>
<i>They have got three cars.</i> (15)	<i>How many cars have they got?</i>
<i>She has got a glass of juice.</i> (16)	<i>How much juice has she got?</i>

Unit
7**How was your weekend?**Lessons
5 & 6**ملاحظات لغوية Language notes**

1) ask + (to inf. / for n.) (to inf. / for n.) ask مفعول

The teacher asked to see me. .1

He asked for some food. .2

Mum asked me to go to the shops. .3

We should ask our teacher for help if we have a problem. .4

2) plan to مصدر يُخطط

We planned to look around. .5

He planned (how) to spend his prize money. .6

3) stop مصدر يتوقف لـ
stop to ...ing يتوقف عن فعل شئ
...ing مفعول stop يمنع شخص من فعل شئ

I stopped to buy some fruit. .1

I lost all my work because my laptop stopped working. .2

Should I stop him playing all computer games? .3

4) try + to inf. يُحاول؛ بكل جهده
try + ...ing / n. يُجرب؛ لكي يرى ما سيحدث

I tried to do my maths homework. .1

You should try getting up earlier in the mornings. .2

I'd like to try fish with rice. .3

5) جملة السبب so ، جملة النتيجة لذلك
= very صفة / ظرف so + جداً

It was very windy, so we couldn't have a barbecue. .1

The house is so beautiful. .2

He spoke so quietly that I could hardly hear him. .3

- 6) **first** - ثم **second** - التالي / بعد ذلك **finally** - في النهاية
تُستخدم الكلمات السابقة عند توضيح خطوات فعل شيء ما ، وعند سرد أحداث أو رواية قصة

First, I studied my lessons. Then, I tried to do my homework. .1

- 7) **drive** + يقود
موصلة **drive** + شخص يوصل شخص بالسيارة

I got in the car with my family and we drove to Siwa. .1

My father drove us to the park on Saturday. .2

- 8) **get into / out of** يركب / ينزل a car, a taxi, a canoe
get on / off a plane, a train, a bus, a ferry, a bicycle, a horse

I got into / in the car with my family and we drove to Siwa. .1

We usually get on the train ten minutes before it leaves. .2

- 9)
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| paper | الورق ؛ مادة خام | picnic | للحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية |
| a paper | صحيفة | journey | نزة في الهواء الطلق لتناول الطعام |
| peppers | الفلفل | trip | رحلة قصيرة أو طويلة في مركبة |
| terrible | فظيع ؛ سيء | voyage | رحلة قصيرة والعودة مرة أخرى |
| terrific | فظيع ؛ رائع | flight | رحلة بحرية |
| | | | رحلة طيران |

قواعد اللغة Language

- 1) لأن **because = as = since** جملة النتيجة

My last weekend was great because I went to the bowling alley. .1

The road to the park was terrible because there were so many cars. .2

The shop was closed because it was only 6:30 am! .3

Because my football team lost 5 – 2, I was very sad. .4

Because we were all very tired, we stayed in the hotel. .5

- 2) على الرغم من ؛ للتناقض **Although** ، جملة الوضع الحالي
لا تُسبق بـ (,) **although** ، جملة التناقض جملة الوضع الحالي

Although we planned to have a barbecue, it was very windy. .1

Although it was a long journey, I enjoyed reading a book in the car. .2

She went to school although she felt ill. .3

لكن ؛ للتعليق على جملة الوضع الحالي **although = but** ، جملة التناقض (3)

The pizza was really good, although it was expensive. .1

My weekend was OK, although I had lots of homework. .2

The English book was good, although I didn't understand every word! .3

مهارات التحدث Speaking Skills

Asking and responding to past events

السؤال والرد على أحداث ماضية

How was your weekend? .1

- *It was (really / very) interesting.*

- *It was great / fantastic.*

What was the food like? .2

- *It was (really / very) good.*

- *It was OK.*

How was your maths lesson? .3

- *It was (really) bad.*

- *It was terrible.*

ملحوظات لغوية Language notes

يجعل make مفعول / صفة + مصدر (1)

This crowd of visitors makes the Great Pyramid noisier. .1
 Which sport makes her feel happy? .2

2)

How + (adj.) =

What + (n.)

How much	كم ثمن	What price
How much	كم كمية	What quantity
How old	كم عمر	What age
How fast	كم سرعة	What speed
How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size
How many	كم عدد	What number

How tall	كم طول	What height
How high	كم ارتفاع	What height
How heavy	كم وزن	What weight
How deep	كم عمق	What depth
How wide	كم اتساع	What width
How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length

= What age are you?

How old are you? .1

I am twelve years old.

= What length is this road?

How long is this road? .2

It is 220 km long.

= What height is that tower?

How tall is that tower? .3

It is 623 m tall.

3)

Saying numbers

قراءة الأرقام

We write	We say
453,000	four hundred and thirty-five thousand
37,000,000	thirty-seven million
37,453,191	thirty-seven million, four hundred and thirty-five thousand, one hundred and ninety-one

4) أكثر من more than

أقل بقليل just under

حوالي about

تُستخدم هذه التعبيرات عند عدم التأكد من العدد أو الكمية

The population of Bangkok is more than 10 million. .1

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is just under 850 years old. .2

The population of Brasilia is about four and a half million. .3

5) hundred / thousand / million

لا تجمع إذا جاء قبلها عدد ، وتحجع إذا جاء بعدها **of**

You can see about a million beautiful flowers in the city's park. .1
Every year, millions of people come to see the pyramids of Egypt. .2

6)	high tall long	مُرتفع / عالي ؛ (رف , سور , حائط , جبل , تل , مبني , سقف ...) طويل رأسي ؛ (مبني , سور , شجرة , أشخاص) طويل أفقي / أشياء ؛ (طريق , طابور , فستان , شعر ...)
----	----------------------	---

Abraj Al-Bait Clock Tower in Saudi Arabia is 610 metres high. .1

I put the books on a high shelf. .2

My brother is tall. .3

The Great Pyramid of Giza is 146 metres tall. .4

The Tahya Masr Bridge is about 450 m long. .5

We're still a long way from the station. .6

7)	every day = daily everyday = daily	(adv.) (adj.)	كل يوم يومي
----	---------------------------------------	------------------	----------------

You should do exercise every day. (1)

We use technology in our everyday life. (2)

8)	first (adj.) (adv.)	(أول ؛ الأول) , (أولاً ؛ لأول مرة)
----	---------------------	--------------------------------------

This is my first visit to Paris. (1)

She was one of the first to arrive. (2)

Ali came first in the race. (3)

The building first opened in 2011. (4)

9)	around = about around = round round population pollution tower towel bridge fridge	حوالى / تقريباً حول گروي / مُستدير سكان تلوث برج فوطة كوبيري ثلاثجة	لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية	village town city capital country the country the countryside planet continent	قرية مدينة صغيرة مدينة كبيرة عاصمة دولة الريف الريف كوكب قارة
----	--	---	--------------------------------	--	---

الصفة Adjective

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسم ، ولا تُجمع حتى ولو كان الإسم الموصوف جمع (be, become, get, go, grow, look, feel....)
- الصفة تسبق الاسم أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال (er / est)

Long and short adjectives

- هناك نوعان من الصفات :
- صفة قصيرة ; ذات مقطع واحد (One-syllable) ويضاف لها (er / est)
- صفة طويلة ; لها أكثر من مقطع (more than one syllable) وتأخذ (more / most)

(1) الصفات ذات مقطع واحد يضاف لها er / est

- short - cheap - slow - near - soft - big - wide

(2) الصفات التالية ذات مقطعين ومتقنية بـ (y تقلب إلى (i)) ويضاف er / est

- dirty	- empty	- happy	- hungry	- pretty	- thirsty
- easy	- funny	- heavy	- lucky	- silly	- tidy

(3) الصفات المكونة من مقطعين (منتهية بـ ful / less / ing / ed) ، والصفات المكونة من أكثر من مقطعين تأخذ more / most

- useful	- helpless	- boring	- pleasing	- annoyed	- foolish
- beautiful	- difficult	- expensive	- generous	- interesting	- wonderful

أولاً : صفات المقطع الواحد

Adjective الصفة	Comparison المقارنة ؛ بين إثنين		Superlative التفضيل ؛ واحد على مجموعة		Mلاحظات
short	<i>shorter</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>shortest</i>	مُعظم الصفات في المقارنة
cheap	<i>cheaper</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>cheapest</i>	+ صفة er + than
slow	<i>slower</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>slowest</i>	+ في التفضيل est صفة the +

large wide	<i>larger</i> <i>wider</i>	<i>than</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the</i> <i>the</i>	<i>largest</i> <i>widest</i>	صفة منتهية بـ e يُضاف r / st
big fat thin	<i>bigger</i> <i>fatter</i> <i>thinner</i>	<i>than</i> <i>than</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the</i> <i>the</i> <i>the</i>	<i>biggest</i> <i>fattest</i> <i>thinnest</i>	صفة منتهية بصوت ساكن قبله صوت متحرك يُضاعف الساكن

Shady is a young boy. .1

Shady is younger than Ali. .2

Shady is the youngest boy in class / of all students. .3

ثانياً : صفة ذات مقطعين ومتنهية بـ y))

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative	ملاحظات
happy	<i>happier</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i> <i>happiest</i> صفة ذات مقطعين ومتنهية
heavy	<i>heavier</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i> <i>heaviest</i> بـ y تقلب إلى (i)
easy	<i>easier</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i> <i>easiest</i> يُضاف er / est

Amira is a happy girl. .1

Amira is happier than her brother. .2

Amira is the happiest girl in the family. .3

ثالثاً : صفات غير منتظمة (تحفظ كما هي)

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
<i>good / well</i> جيد / بصحبة جيدة	<i>better</i>	<i>the</i> <i>best</i>
<i>bad / badly</i> سيء / بشكل سيئ	<i>worse</i>	<i>the</i> <i>worst</i>
<i>little</i> قليل	<i>less</i>	<i>the</i> <i>least</i>
<i>many / much / a lot of</i> كثير	<i>more</i>	<i>the</i> <i>most</i>
<i>far</i> بعيد (مسافة) بعيد / كثير (مسافة / إسم معنوي)	<i>farther</i> <i>further</i>	<i>the</i> <i>farthest</i> <i>the</i> <i>furthest</i>

Ali is a good student. .1

Ali is better than Sami. .2

Ali is the best student in our class. .3

The Red Pyramid is farther / further away than the Great Pyramid. .4

(NOT: ... farther ...) Call me if you need further information. .5

(more problems) If you have further problems, let me know. .6

رابعاً : صفات طويلة المقطع

Adjective	Comparative degree			Superlative degree	
	more less	صفة طويلة	than than	the most the least	صفة طويلة
useful	more	useful	than	the most	useful
boring	more	boring	than	the most	boring
beautiful	more	beautiful	than	the most	beautiful
interesting	more	interesting	than	the most	interesting

English is an interesting language. .1

English is more interesting than Spanish. .2

English is the most interesting subject. .3

Tennis is less dangerous than football. .4

This is the least popular book in the library. .5

ملاحظات على صفات المقارنة

(1) تكوين السؤال على صفات المقارنة

Shady is younger than Ali. .1

Who is younger than Ali?

Who is younger, Shady or Ali?

English is more interesting than Spanish. .2

Which language is more interesting than Spanish?

Which is more interesting, English or Spanish?

(2) يأتي بعد (than) ضمير مفعول فقط (كطرف ثانٍ) أو ضمير فاعل بشرط أن يتبعه فعل أو جملة

Amira is happier than me. .1

Amira is happier than I am. .2

The rain was heavier than I thought. .3

(3) لاحظ استخدام الإسم بين er (صفة) و (than)

Ali is a better student than Sami. .1

(4) يمكن استخدام صيغة المقارنة بدون (than) في حالة عدم ذكر طرف المقارنة الثاني

We need a bigger house. .1

Ali is intelligent, but Sami is more intelligent. .2

(5) يمكن استخدام صيغة المقارنة بدون (than) لوصف كيف يتغير الشيء وبيان الفرق بين شيئين

Hala is getting taller. .1

Ali is getting older and more intelligent. .2

(6) قبل صفات المقارنة يمكن وضع (much = a lot = far = even) والتي تعنى (جداً) أو (a bit = a little = slightly) والتي تعنى (إلى حد ما - قليلاً) ؛ لبيان مقدار المقارنة

Bangkok is much older than Brasilia. .1

The Nile is even longer than the Amazon. .2

Travelling by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane. .3

Travelling by plane is much more expensive. .4

Check point

صفات المقارنة

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

My sister is because she is going on holiday soon. .1

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) | <i>excited</i> b) | <i>exciting</i> c) | <i>excites</i> d) | <i>excitement</i> |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
- Karim is a boy. .2

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| a) | <i>as strong</i> b) | <i>strongest</i> c) | <i>strong</i> d) | <i>strong as</i> |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
- Our school is than our house. .3

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| a) | <i>big</i> b) | <i>bigger</i> c) | <i>biggest</i> d) | <i>the biggest</i> |
|----|---------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
- Living in the country is than living in a big city. .4

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) | <i>quite</i> b) | <i>quiet</i> c) | <i>quieter</i> d) | <i>quietest</i> |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
- Who is, Ahmed or Sami? .5

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) | <i>short</i> b) | <i>shortest</i> c) | <i>shorter</i> d) | <i>most short</i> |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
- My sister is three years older me. .6

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| a) | <i>that</i> b) | <i>as</i> c) | <i>than</i> d) | <i>for</i> |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
- No subject is interesting than English. .7

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) | <i>little</i> b) | <i>more</i> c) | <i>few</i> d) | <i>fewer</i> |
|----|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
- Parachuting is more dangerous football. .8

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| a) | <i>as</i> b) | <i>then</i> c) | <i>than</i> d) | <i>from</i> |
|----|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
- The country is crowded than the city. .9

<i>a)</i>	<i>little b)</i>	<i>few c)</i>	<i>fewer d)</i>	<i>less</i>
		Football is	than tennis in Egypt..	10
<i>a)</i>	<i>more popular b)</i>	<i>as popular c)</i>	<i>popular d)</i>	<i>the most popular</i>

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- (.....) I think the blue dress is nice than the red dress. (1)
 (.....) That mountain was more high than we thought. (2)
 (.....) Egypt is sunnier and hot than Germany. (3)
 My cousins felt happyer after they moved to a new flat. (4)
 (.....)
 (.....) Cheese is badder for you than fruit. (5)
 (.....) A lion is louder and stronger then a horse. (6)
 The market is more far from my house than the school. (7)
 (.....)
 (.....) I think motorbikes are dangerous than bikes. (8)
 (.....) Adel is tall, but Rami is tall. (9)
 Let's buy green apples because the red apples are expensiver. (10)
 (.....)

ملاحظات على صفات التفضيل

1 تكوين السؤال على صفات التفضيل

Shady is the youngest boy in class. .1

Who is the youngest boy in class?

English is the most interesting of all. .2

Which subject is the most interesting?

(only, same, next) قبل الأعداد الترتيبية و **(the)** تُستخدم (1)

Who was the first person to walk on the moon? .1

This is the only pen I've got. .2

We went to the same school. .3

(the) من الأعداد الترتيبية بعد صفة الملكية أو **('s)** الملكية (2)

Imhotep is known as the world's first genius. .1

(the) من صيغة التفضيل بعد الأعداد الترتيبية وبعد صفة الملكية أو **('s)** الملكية (3)

Cairo is the first largest city in Africa. .1

What is your greatest achievement? .2

The Tahya Masr is the world's widest suspension bridge. .3
(4) تُستخدم (the) بمعنى (very) قبل الصفة أو الحال

The book you lent me was most interesting. .1

(5) تُستخدم (the) في نهاية الجملة بمعنى الأكثر
Of all sports, I like tennis best. .1

(6) لاحظ إستخدام (from) مع (farthest) وإستخدام (to) مع (nearest)
Aswan is the farthest / furthest city from Cairo. .1
Benha is the nearest city to Cairo. .2

(7) يمكن وضع (by far – easily – nearly) قبل صفات التفضيل
Football is by far the most popular sport in the world. .1
I'm nearly the oldest in the class. .2

Check point

صفات التفضيل

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

Mount Everest is the mountain in the world. .1

- a) **high b) highest c) higher d) most high**
Paris is city in France. .2

- a) **bigger b) the biggest c) big d) biggest**
My grandfather is member in the family. .3

- a) **old b) oldest c) the oldest d) older**
He is football player I have ever seen. .4

- a) **good b) better c) the best d) best**
This is film I've ever seen. .5

- a) **bad b) worse c) the worst d) worst**
The world's suspension bridge opened in Cairo. .6

- a) **widest b) wide c) wider d) the widest**
I think that English is the important language. .7

- a) **most b) more c) very d) much**
I think spring is the beautiful season of the year. .8

- a) **more b) less c) as d) most**

Unit
8**The amazing world around us**Lessons
3 & 4**ملاحظات لغوية Language notes**

- 1) **proud of** (n. / ...ing)
proud to + inf.

فخور

I am proud of my father. .1

I am proud of being a teacher. .2

I am proud to be a teacher. .3

- 2) **mathematics / physics / social studies / gymnastics / athletics / cards / news / home economics / politics**

بعض الكلمات تنتهي بـ(s) هي أسماء مفردة بالإضافة إلى information / furniture / equipment

Social studies is my favourite subject. .1**There is a lot of information on the internet.** .2**The furniture in the restaurant isn't comfortable.** .3

- 3) **Verbs + (n. / ...ing)**

- go	يذهب	- finish	ينتهي	- love	يحب	- stop	يوقف
- enjoy	يستمتع	- begin	يبدأ	- like	يحب	- hate	يكره
- suggest	يقترح	- start	يبدأ	- prefer	يفضل	- dislike	يكره

They started building the bridge in 2016. .1**Many people enjoy walking across the bridge.** .2**Ismail likes being outside and he doesn't like the city.** .3

- يمكن استخدام (.to + inf) بعد (like, love, prefer, hate, start, begin)

Do you like working with other people, or do you prefer to work alone? .4

- 4) **مصدر / صفة + مفعول make**

يجعل

Insects make more people ill than any other animal. .1**What made you change your mind?** .2

- 5) **a day = per day = for each day = every day**

في كل يوم

It is a good idea to eat between two and four pieces of fruit a day. .1

- (= ... *per week.*) It costs two pounds a week. .2
 (= ... *300 kilometre an / per hour.*) It can fly at more than 300 km/h. .3
 6) فاعل صفة to be مصدر

Doing a sport is very important to be healthy. .1
 It is important to be polite when you give your opinion. .2

- 7) إسم + صيغة تفضيل to (مصدر for / إسم)

What is the best place to play tennis near here? .1
 What is the best place for a holiday? .2
 The best time to cross the bridge is at sunset. .3
 Thursday evening isn't the most expensive time to go to a sports club. .4

8)

a long (adj.)
 a way to / of
 cross
 I'm afraid, ...

طويل
 طريق / أسلوب ؛ طريقة
 يعبر
 آسف / أخشي

along (adv.)
 away (adv.)
 across (adv.)
 I'm afraid of

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

على طول / بمحاذة
 بعيداً
 عبر
 خائف من

السؤال عن الرأي Asking for opinion

- عبارة إسمية / إسم? ... What do you think of / about1
 - What do you think about going to the sports club tonight?
 ... عباره إسميه / إسم? ... What is your opinion of / about2
 - What is your opinion of doing a sport every week?
 ... عباره إسميه / إسم? ... How do you feel about3
 - How do you feel about the new TV show?
؟ جملة Do you think / agree that4
 - Do you think that Cairo is the biggest city in the world?
 - Do you agree that tourists are very important for our country?

اعطاء الرأي Expressing opinions

- I think / believe1
 In my opinion,2
 - I think Dahab has the most beautiful beach in Egypt.

- *In my opinion, science is the most difficult of all.*

جملة I'm sure (that) + .3

- *I'm sure that the sports club is the best place to play tennis.*

Expressing agreement

التعبير عن الموافقة

I agree with you. .1

I think so. .2

I feel the same as you about that. .3

That's what I think. .4

That's how I feel. .5

I couldn't agree more. .6

Exactly. .7

Absolutely. .8

Expressing disagreement

التعبير عدم الموافقة

I disagree. .1

I don't agree. .2

I don't think so. .3

I don't have the same opinion. .4

I don't feel the same as you about .5

that.

I'm afraid that ... / I'm sorry, but,6

I'm not sure about that. .7

You are wrong! .8

What? No way? .9

Asking about comparatives and superlatives

السؤال عن مقارنة الصفات بين إثنين والتفضيل

إسم **do you think is more** (صفة طويلة , طرف أول or طرف ثاني?)

- **Which subject do you think is more difficult, English or science?**

إسم **is** (صفة قصيرة , er + طرف أول or طرف ثاني?)

- **Which sport do you think is better, football or tennis?**

إسم + صفة طويلة ?

- **What is the most difficult subject at school?**

إسم + صفة طويلة ?

- **Which do you think is the most difficult subject at school?**

+ est ? إسم صفة قصيرة **is the** Which .5

- **Which building is the oldest?**

+ est ? إسم صفة قصيرة **Which do you think is the** .6

- **Which do you think is the ugliest building?**

يُمكنك التفكير في؟ + est ? إسم صفة قصيرة **What is the** .7

- **What is the best book you can think of?**

Unit
8

The amazing world around us

Lessons
5 & 6

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) **There is / was** اسم مفرد مصدر **to ...ing** **There are / were** اسم جمع مصدر **to ...ing**

There is so much to do in Dahab. .1

There was a famous orchestra playing in a few weeks. .2

There are thousands of fish to see here. .3

There were planes flying in the sky. .4

2) **one of** + فعل مفرد + اسم جمع واحد من

One of the most beautiful parts of the museum is the entrance. .1

One of my friends likes maths. .2

3) **(expect + (to inf. /**) يتوقع

He didn't expect to see me. .1

People expect that moving the museum will take many years. .2

It is expected that moving the museum will take many years. -

Moving the museum is expected to take many years. -

4) **during +** أثناء / خلال

I'm sure the Valley of the Kings gets busier later on during the day. .1

He had an accident during his way to the other town. .2

Our teacher asks us not to be nervous during the test. .3

5) **reason for + n.** سبب معنوي
the reason (why) + سبب معنوي أو مادي
cause of + n. سبب مادي
cause (v.) يُسبب

She didn't give any reasons for her decision. .1

The reason (why) I don't like tests is that they make me nervous. .2

I'd like to know the reason why you are so late. .3

What was the cause of the accident outside the museum? .4

High prices cause many problems. .5

6) **to inf. مفعول allow + يسمح**

My father will allow me to go to Ali's party. .1

It isn't allowed to smoke here. .2

You aren't allowed to smoke here. .3

Smoking here isn't allowed. .4

7) **use مفعول to مصدر مفعول for (...ing use اسم أو يستخدم**

We still use lighthouses to warn boats and ships about rocks. .1

We still use lighthouses for warning boats and ships about rocks. .2

We still use lighthouses for boats and ships. .3

8) **have يمتلك / لديه ؛ عنده / يتناول / يقضي**

They have a beautiful home. .1

He doesn't have English on Monday. .2

Do you have a cold? .3

Where are we having dinner? .4

We had a wonderful holiday in Egypt. .5

9) **لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية**

space (U)	الفضاء (بدون)	accept	يقبل
------------------	---------------	---------------	------

space (C / U)	فراغ / مساحة	except	ماعدا
----------------------	--------------	---------------	-------

design	يصمم / تصميم	expect	يتوقع
---------------	--------------	---------------	-------

guide	يرشد / مرشد	square	ميدان / مربع
--------------	-------------	---------------	--------------

plan	يخطط / خطة	object	شيء / يعترض
-------------	------------	---------------	-------------

The museum doesn't have space for other objects. .1

We found a parking space close to the museum. .2

Who was the first person to go into space? .3

It is able to look after the valuable objects really well. .4

Unit
9**Adventure!**Lessons
1 & 2**ملاحظات لغوية Language notes**

- 1) **arrive in** يصل إلى مكان كبير (دولة - مدينة - قرية ...) ؛ دون تحديد الموقع تماماً
arrive at يصل إلى مبني (مكتب - مدرسة - مطار - مستشفى ...)
get to يصل إلى مكان كبير أو محدد (لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتعدي)
reach يصل إلى مكان كبير أو محدد (لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتعدي)
 لا يأتي حرف جر قبل (home – here – there)

We are going to arrive in Luxor on 4th January. .1**He arrived at school early. .2****arrive (in أو at)****When does the train arrive? .3****He got to school by bus. .4****After three hours, we reached Alexandria. .5****We won't arrive home until noon on Saturday. .6****He was the first man to arrive there. .7**

- 2) **plan** مصدر **to** يخطط

We planned to look around. .1**He planned (how) to spend his prize money. .2**

- 3) **help** + المفعول (to) + المصدر بـ أو بدون يساعد
 المصدر بـ أو بدون **help** + (to)
 المفعول + **with** **help** + اسم
 اسم **help** + **with**
 اسم **help** + **in**

I am going to have a guide to help me (to) find the way. .1**The project helps (to) solve pollution. .2****On Sunday, Mum helped me with my homework. .3****Sometimes I have to help with big problems. .4****We help in the children's hospital. .5**

- 4) **too** *more than enough, more than necessary or more than is wanted*
very *to a great degree or extremely*

It was very cold, but we went out. .1

It was too cold to go out, so we stayed at home. .2

- 5) **Would you like (n. / to inf.)** هل تود أن ...؟ هل تريد أن ...؟
I'd (would) like (n. / to inf.) أنا أود / أريد أن ...

Would you like any drinks? .1

I would like a glass of fruit juice. .2

I'd like to try windsurfing, too. .3

6)

لاحظ إستخدام الأفعال الآتية مع الرياضيات والأنشطة المختلفة

play	do	go & try		
<i>football</i>	<i>karate</i>	<i>diving</i>	الغطس/ الغوص	<i>mountain biking</i> ركوب الدراجات في الجبال
<i>/ tennis</i>	<i>boxing</i>	<i>kayakin g</i>	التجديف بالزورق	<i>rock climbing</i> تسلق الصخور
<i>squash</i>	<i>judo</i>	<i>sailing</i>	الإبحار	<i>trekking</i> الإرتحال ؛ السير على القدم لمسافة طويلة
<i>chess</i>		<i>windsurfing</i>	ركوب الأمواج	<i>zip lining</i> الإنزالق بالحبيل

7)

Ordinal Numbers

الأعداد الترتيبية

1 st	<i>first</i>	11 th	<i>eleventh</i>	21 st	<i>twenty-first</i>
2 nd	<i>second</i>	12 th	<i>twelfth</i>	22 nd	<i>twenty-second</i>
3 rd	<i>third</i>	13 th	<i>thirteenth</i>	23 rd	<i>twenty-third</i>
4 th	<i>fourth</i>	14 th	<i>fourteenth</i>	30 th	<i>thirtieth</i>
5 th	<i>fifth</i>	15 th	<i>fifteenth</i>	40 th	<i>fortieth</i>
6 th	<i>sixth</i>	16 th	<i>sixteenth</i>	50 th	<i>fiftieth</i>
7 th	<i>seventh</i>	17 th	<i>seventeenth</i>	60 th	<i>sixtieth</i>
8 th	<i>eighth</i>	18 th	<i>eighteenth</i>	70 th	<i>seventieth</i>
9 th	<i>ninth</i>	19 th	<i>nineteenth</i>	80 th	<i>eightieth</i>
10 th	<i>tenth</i>	20 th	<i>twentieth</i>	90 th	<i>ninetieth</i>

8) **How to write and say the date**

كيفية كتابة وقراءة التاريخ

We write	We say	We write	We say
1 st March	the first of March	3 rd March	the third of March
2 nd March	the second of March	30 th March	the thirtieth of March

9) **in May / 1983 / the morning**

شهور / سنتين / فصول / فترات اليوم / قرون

on Monday / 5th May / May 5th

أيام / تاريخ اليوم / الطوابق

at seven o'clock / night

ساعات / الليل

10) مُخيف / مُرعب **scary** = frightening تجربة / حدث / **experience (C)**
 موقع خائف **scared** = afraid = frightened خبرة **experience (U)**

Ali was scared when he went mountain biking. .1
 An adventure is an exciting experience when something unusual or .2
 dangerous happens.

The Future with (be going to) المستقبل باستدراهم

إثبات	نفي	تكاملة
I am	am not	
He		
She	is	isn't
It		
اسم مفرد		مصدر going to
You		
We	are	aren't
They		
اسم جمع		

استفهام	تكاملة
Am	I
	he
Is	she
	it
اسم مفرد	مصدر going to
you	
we	
Are they	
اسم جمع	

الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل :

سنة مستقبلية in +	في	قريبًا
in the future	في المستقبل	الليلة
next (week, month, year)	القادم	في هذا المساء , ...
tomorrow	غدا	احترس

تُستخدم (المصدر + going to +) في الحالات الآتية:-

(have planned to + inf. = intend to + inf.) للخطط والنوایا والطموحات المستقبلية (1)

I'm going shopping with Samira at the weekend. .1

I'm going to watch the TV news before I go to bed. .2

I'm going to become a famous engineer. .3

(have decided to + inf.) للقرارات التي تم إتخاذها قبل لحظة الكلام .2

They are going to get married in three months. .1

(They have already decided to do it.)

(The decision already exists.)

We're going to buy a new car. .2

(تتبؤ قائم على شيء نراه او نعرفه (بوجود دليل) ؛ او شيء على وشك الحدوث .3

There are clouds in the sky, so I think it's going to rain. .1

The sun is shining. It's going to be a lovely day. .2

(Warning)

Watch out! You are going to fall in the hole. .3

Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

My brother going to go diving. .1

a) am b) do c) are d) is

What you going to do at the weekend? .2

a) do b) have c) are d) were

Is she go trekking this afternoon? .3

a) go b) going to c) goes d) going

What are you do next Saturday? .4

a) going b) go c) go to d) going to

I am going to Sinai. .5

a) visits b) visit c) visited d) visiting

What are you going to tomorrow? .6

a) wearing b) worn c) wore d) wear

Who is going to cook your meal ? .7

a) last week b) yesterday c) this evening d) a week ago

The sky is full of clouds. It8

a) rain b) rains c) is going to rain d) won't rain

It's six a.m. and it's already 30°C. It be very hot today. .9

a) going b) is going c) is going to d) will

I am to buy that phone. It's too expensive..10

a) going b) not going c) go d) not go

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- (.....) What is you going to wear tomorrow? (1)
- (.....) Ahmed are going to go trekking next year. (2)
- (.....) Is she going to go on a holiday? – Yes, she does. (3)
- (.....) The journey going to start in March. (4)
- (.....) What are you go to do next Monday? (5)
- (.....) He is going to sleeping in a tent. (6)
- (.....) I am not going do anything scary. (7)
- (.....) You are going to try rock climbing? (8)
- (.....) We are going to try windsurfing yesterday. (9)
- (.....) Are you going to go on a boat trip last evening? (10)

Unit
9**Adventure!**Lessons
3 & 4**ملاحظات لغوية Language notes**

- 1) by بواسطة by بجوار / بالقرب من by + وقت قبل / قبل المواصلات by قبل

by (bus - train - plane - car - taxi - canoe)

This cake was made **by** Amira. .1

I usually go to school **by** bus. .2

We sat **by** the fire to keep ourselves warm. .3

Can you finish the work **by** five o'clock? .4

- 2) put on + n.
wear + n.
dress

يرتدي (فعل متعدد)

يرتدي (فعل متعدد ، و فعل لازم)

I put on a hat and sunglasses to protect myself from the sun. .1

Put your shoes on. We're going out. .2

He wears glasses for reading. .3

It only takes me five minutes to dress in the morning. .4

Could you dress the children for me? .5

I woke up early and got dressed. .6

- 3) on time ✗ late

في الوقت المحدد

in time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	too late	في الوقت المناسب ؛ قبل الوقت المحدد قليلاً
<i>(= neither late nor early)</i>		She arrives at school on time. .1	
<i>(= early enough)</i>		We arrived at the hotel in time for dinner. .2	

4) **be called** يُدعى / يُسمى (صيغة مبني للمجهول)

My best friend is called Ali. .1
Why is a computer mouse called a mouse? .2

.P.P بدون **be** ؛ إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول يُحذف مع **V. to be** ونضع **called**

(= ... a boy who was called Sami.) I sat next to a boy called Sami. .3
(= ...a city which is called ...) We visited a city called Marrakesh. .4

5)	لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية			
	cloth	قماش/قطعة قماش	sound / look + (adj.)	يبدو
	clothe	يكسو / يلبّس	sound	صوت شيء
	clothes	ملابس	voice	صوت إنسان

The journey sounds interesting. .1
It looks cold and wet. .2
She heard the sound of footsteps outside. .3

6) هناك بعض الكلمات متشابهة في النطق ولها هجاء مختلف

meet	يقابل	meat	لحم	high	على	hi	أهلاً
see	يرى	sea	بحر	would	سوف	wood	خشب
write	يكتب	right	صحيح/يمين	too	أيضاً	two	اثنين
wait	ينتظر	weight	وزن	for	من أجل	four	اربعة
know	يعرف	no	لا	our	ملكتنا	hour	ساعة
knows	يعرف	nose	أنف	your	ملك	you're	أنت تكون
buy	يشترى	by	بواسطة	sum	مجموع	some	بعض
won	فاز	one	واحد	weak	ضعف	week	أسبوع
ate	أكلَ	eight	ثمانية	son	ابن	sun	شمس
rode	ركب	road	طريق	flower	وردة	flour	دقيق
read	قرأ	red	أحمر	dear	عزيزٍ	deer	غزال
weather	طقس	whether	إذا / لو	هناك	ملكونا	their	they're

الضمائر المنوعة Reflexive Pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية	ضمائر منعكسة
I أنا	me	my	mine	myself بنفسى
he هو	him	his	his	himself بنفسه
she هي	her	her	hers	herself بنفسها
it هو/هي لغير العاقل	it	its	itself / بنفسها
you أنت / أنت أنتم / أنتن	you	your	yours	yourself بنفسك yourselves بأنفسكم
we نحن	us	our	ours	ourselves بأنفسنا
they هم	them	their	theirs	themselves بأنفسهم

1) الضمير المنعكسة تُشير إلى فاعل الجملة

I cut myself with the knife. .1

My brother built this computer himself. .2

John was looking at himself in the mirror. .3

Nada fell and hurt herself. .4

Our cat washes itself after every meal. .5

Be careful not to cut yourself with that knife. .6

Come in, everybody, and find yourselves a seat. .7

We baked the cake by ourselves. .8

Bears like to rub themselves against a tree. .9

The players train every day to keep themselves fit. .10

(2) تُستخدم **by** قبل الضمائر المنعكسة لتوضّح القيام بشيء ما دون مساعدة
"alone = on one's own = without company or without help from anyone else"

(She went alone.) She went to the cinema by herself. .1

(Nobody helped him.) He made dinner by himself. .2

(3) يمكن استخدام الضمائر المنعكسة بعد الفاعل أو المفعول أو في نهاية الجملة.

The President himself visited the hospital. .1

I spoke to the manager himself. .2

The girls looked after themselves. .3

(4) لا تُستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة مع حروف جر المكان ، ولكن نستخدم ضمائر المفعول

(NOT: ...*in front of myself.*) I was watching the thief in front of me. .1

She looked behind her as she heard footsteps. .2

(5) الضمير المنعكس **oneself** لـ **one** هو

One should depend on oneself. .1

on my own = by myself (6)

I learned to use this computer by myself. = *without any help* .1

Did you paint the picture on your own? = *alone* .2

Learner drivers aren't allowed to drive on their own. = *alone* .3

(7) لاحظ استخدام الضمائر المنعكسة في العبارات التالية :

= *have fun (a good time)* **enjoy yourself** .1

= *behave well = be good* **behave yourself** .2

= *take something that you want (as you like)* **help yourself to** .3

make yourself at home .4

= *feel at home = behave as if it were your home = make yourself comfortable*

= *look after yourself* Take care of yourself .5

(8) عادةً لا تُستخدم الضمائر المنيعكسة مع الأفعال التي تصف أحداث من المعتاد أن يقوم بها الناس لأنفسهم مثل (.wash, shower, shave, wake up, dress, bath, etc) ، ومع ذلك يمكن استخدام الضمائر المنيعكسة مع تلك الأفعال لتوضيح القيام بشيء بعد مجهود كبير أو عند صعوبة الحدث.

I showered and dressed in ten minutes. (NOT: ..showered myself ...) .1

Do you wash on Fridays? .2

The old man was unable to dress himself. .3

My back was very painful, but I managed to get myself dressed. .4

Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

Dad had an accident. He cut with a knife. (1)

- a) *herself* b) *itself* c) *himself* d) *yourself*

Did a famous person draw that, or did you draw it? (2)

- a) *myself* b) *herself* c) *himself* d) *yourself*

I can't walk very well because I hurtwhile playing football. (3)

- a) *yourselves* b) *ourselves* c) *yourself* d) *myself*

The children put on hats to protect from the sun. (4)

- a) *themselves* b) *yourselves* c) *himself* d) *herself*

Can you dress , boys? (5)

- a) *themselves* b) *yourself* c) *yourselves* d) *herself*

I didn't buy this cake. I made it (6)

- a) *myself* b) *himself* c) *herself* d) *yourself*

The birds sleep in caves to protect from eagles. (7)

- a) *itself* b) *yourselves* c) *ourselves* d) *themselves*

Sara has a jacket to keep warm. (8)

- a) *myself* b) *herself* c) *himself* d) *yourself*

You don't drive this car. It drives! (9)

- a) *herself* b) *itself* c) *himself* d) *yourself*

We all looked at in the school photo. (10)

- a) *themselves* b) *ourselves* c) *yourselves* d) *yourself*

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- (.....) I made meself some salad for lunch. (1)
- (.....) Don't go out by myself at night. It's dangerous. (2)
- (.....) We enjoyed themselves when we went sailing. (3)
- (.....) Maya taught itself to speak French. (4)
- (.....) Did you all enjoy himself at Ali's party? (5)
- (.....) Would you like to make himself a cup of tea? (6)
- (.....) They sat by the fire to keep ourselves warm. (7)
- This light is automatic. It switches herself on at night. (8)
- (.....)
- No, boys. It's too late. You can't go out by himself. (.....) (9)
- Do you think the doctor can cure itself when he's ill? (10)
- (.....)

Unit
9

Adventure!

Lessons
5 & 6

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

جملة مضارع بسيط can / will + inf. (فاعل) (جملة مضارع بسيط so that) أو (1)

She eats healthy food so that she can stay strong. .1

I want Santiago to be successful so that he isn't poor any more. .2

جملة ماضي بسيط could / would + inf. (فاعل) (جملة ماضي بسيط so that) أو (2)

The race was a test so that the king could find his best soldiers. .1

He sold his rabbits so that he got more money. .2

3)	look out for	يحذر من	look at	ينظر إلى
	look forward to + (n./...ing)	يتطلع إلى	look for	يبحث عن
	look after / take care of	يعتنى بـ	look up	يبحث عن معلومة

Where is Adam looking for information about 3D printers? .1

You should look after your teeth. .2

I'm looking forward to seeing you again. .3

4) **do** a hobby / a job / a sport / a survey / a project / a journey / activities / art / maths / computer studies / things / research / revision / work / voluntary work / homework / the washing up / the shopping

make money / a noise / a mistake / a timetable / a suggestion / a model of / a film / a plan / friends / notes / decisions / predictions / arrangements

5) **special** ; not ordinary or usual ; *having an extra quality*
private ; personal ; *not for everyone* / not official ; *not by the government*

I have a suit for special occasions. .1

I'm cooking something special for her birthday. .2

Let's make him a special present. .3

He refused to talk about his private life. .4

My private opinion is that the project will fail. .5

He prefers private education. .6

I met my private doctor. .7

Banks should support small private businesses. .8

6) I'd (would) prefer + to / not to + inf. يُفضل أن
 I'd (would) rather + inf. / not + inf.
 prefer + ...ing to ...ing
 prefer + (n.) to (n.)

I'd prefer to play chess. .1

I'd rather play chess. .2

I'd rather not watch Zee Alwaan. .3

I'd prefer to read a book rather than watch TV. .4

I'd rather read a book than watch TV. .5

She prefers reading to watching TV. .6

I prefer milk to tea. .7

Making Suggestions

Let's .1

We could .2

Shall we .3 inf. ... ?

What shall we .4 ... ?

Why don't you / we .5 ... ?

Let's play tennis. .1

We could go windsurfing. .2

Shall we have a picnic? .3

What shall we do this weekend? .4

Why don't we go swimming? .5

Why doesn't he / .6 ... ? she	Why doesn't he read a story? .6
How about .7 ...ing / n. ... ?	How about going windsurfing? .7
What about .8	What about watching TV? .8
I suggest .9 ...ing	I suggest visiting the museum. .9

الرد على الإقتراحات Responding to Suggestions

الرد بالموافقة Positive response	الرد بالرفض Negative response
<i>That's a good idea. .1</i>	<i>No, thanks. .1</i>
<i>Great idea. .2</i>	<i>I'm very busy. .2</i>
<i>Ok, why not? .3</i>	<i>I'm not sure. .3</i>
<i>Yes, let's do so. .4</i>	<i>I'm not very keen on that. .4</i>
<i>I agree. .5</i>	<i>I'd (would) prefer to + inf. .5</i>
<i>I know. I love (n. / ...ing) .6</i>	<i>I'd (would) rather + inf. .6</i>
<i>Fine by me. .7</i>	<i>I don't know. I'm not good at + (n.) .7</i>
<i>That sounds fine. .8</i>	<i>I don't feel like +(n. / ...ing) .8</i>
	<i>I don't really feel like it. .9</i>

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) always - usually - often - never - every

تُستخدم ظروف التكرار للعادات التي كانت في الماضي مع وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي

People usually slept on the roof because it was very hot at night. .1

They went to the club every day during the last holiday. .2

2) أسماء دائمًاً ما تأتي في صيغة الجمع وليس لها مفرد؛ أشياء تتكون من جزئين (يتبعها فعل جمع)

بنطلون trousers	شورت shorts	قفاز gloves	ميزان scales
جينز jeans	носок socks	نظارة شمس sunglasses	مقص scissors

ولتحوبيها إلى اسم يُعد يُستخدم معها أداة التجزئة **a pair of** وفي هذه الحالة يأتي معها فعل مفرد :-

His trousers are too long. .1

This pair of trousers is very expensive. .2

These pairs of trousers are very expensive. .3

3)

used to + inf.	إعتاد إن ...	use to + inf.	فأعلى Did
didn't use to + inf.	لم يعتاد أن ...	There used to be ...	

In ancient Egypt, people used to paint their houses white. .1

They didn't use to have taps. They got water from the Nile Valley. .2

In ancient Egypt, there used to be a living room, but there didn't use to be bedrooms. People usually slept on the roof. .3

- No, I didn't. - Yes, I did. Did you use to live in a city? .4

- I used to live in a city. Where did you use to live? .5

4) لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

leather	جلد مدبوغ؛ مادة خام	curtain	ستارة
skin	جلد كائن حي	certain	مؤكد
roof	سطح المبني	lamp	مِصْبَاح
ceiling	سقف؛ سطح داخلي	lamb	خرف صغير / لحم الخروف
tap	صنبور؛ حنفيّة	wood	خشب
tape	شريط لاصق	a wood	غابة
around = about	حوالي / تقريباً	glass	زجاج

around = round
round

حول
گروي / مُستدير

a glass
glasses

كوب
أكواب / نظارة

be made of مصنوع من

(1) نستخدم (is, are made of) لوصف مادة خام لاتتغير بعد الصناع

مادة خام is made of شئ مفرد

مادة خام شئ جمع are made of

This bottle is made of glass. .1

The cushions are made of cotton. .3

The table is made of wood. .2 The best shoes are made of leather. .4

(1) السؤال عن المادة الخام What is / are ? إسم الشئ made of

(2) السؤال عن الشئ المصنوع مادة خام What is / are made of ?

The sofa is made of leather. .1

What is the sofa made of?

What is made of leather?

The curtains are made of cotton. .2

What are the curtains made of cotton?

What are made of cotton?

ملاحظات

(1) نستخدم (is, are made from / out of) لوصف مادة خام تتغير بعد الصناع

Bread is made from wheat or maize. .1

Butter is made out of milk. .2

The bird's home is made from leaves. .3

(2) نستخدم (is, are made from) لوصف شئ جديد مصنوع من شئ قديم

New paper is often made from old paper. .1

This toy car is made from a metal can! .2

(3) نستخدم (in) قبل مكان أو سنة الصناع

Are many computers made in China? .1

The first car was made in 1886. .2

(4) نستخدم (by) قبل اسم الصانع أو المصنوع

The first car was made by Benz. .1

Paper was first made by Chinese. .2

(5) نستخدم (with) قبل المكونات والأدوات

The cakes were made with eggs, flour and milk. .1

(6) نستخدم (be made into) بمعنى يُصَنَّع إلى
 Mango is sometimes made into a drink. .1
 Petrol is made into other fuels. .2

Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

- This jacket made of wool. (1)
 a) am b) is c) were d) are this chair of wood? (2)
- a) am b) is c) were d) are Most shirts and blouses made of cotton. (3)
- a) am b) is c) was d) are The television is of glass and plastic. (4)
- a) make b) makes c) making d) made What are the teaspoons of? (5)
- a) making b) make c) made d) makes Expensive seats leather. (6)
- a) are made b) are making c) is made of d) are made of My pencil case is made plastic. (7)
- a) in b) up c) of d) off Cheese is made milk. (8)
- a) of b) from c) off d) up Some rubber is made oil. (9)
- a) by b) of c) from d) into My sister has a toy house. It is made old boxes. (10)
- a) in b) of c) off d) from

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- (.....) Glass are made from sand. (1)
 Paper, metal, cans and plastic bottles is made into new things. (2)
- (.....) Is the glasses made of plastic? (3)
 (.....) The statue is making of stone. (4)
 (.....) What are these cushions made, cotton or wool? (5)

- (.....) Yoghurt is made of milk. (6)
- (.....) Parts of new cars are often made of old metal. (7)
- (.....) Most of the world's paper is made of the USA. (8)
- (.....) Who are the doors made of? (9)
- (.....) What is this cake made by? (10)
- (.....)

There is / was /are / were يوجد / كان يوجد

(1) الاسم الذى بعد له مفرد وله جمع ويأخذ (a - an) فى المفرد وتحذفان فى الجمع

an island → **islands** **a book** → **books**

(2) تُستخدم (a) قبل اسم مفرد يُعد يبدأ بصوت ساكن ، أو يبدأ بحرف متحرك له صوت ساكن

– a ruler	– a hospital	– a blue coat	– a wide street
– a university	– a uniform	– a useful book	– a one-way street

(3) تُستخدم (an) قبل اسم مفرد يُعد يبدأ بصوت متحرك ، أو يبدأ بحرف ساكن لا يُنطق يليه صوت متحرك

– an accident	– an island	– an umbrella	– an SMS
– an exhibition	– an office	– an only child	– an MP3 player
– an hour	– an honest man		

(4) الاسم الذى لا يُعد لا يأخذ (a - an) ويعامل مُعاملة المفرد .

– water	– tennis	– wood	– maths
– English	– sailing	– bread	– salt

(5) تأتي (a lot of / lots of) قبل اسم يُعد (جمع) أو اسم لا يُعد ، (إثبات ، نفي ، سؤال)

(6) تأتي (some) قبل اسم يُعد أو اسم لا يُعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة وفى سؤالى العرض والطلب

(7) تأتي (any) قبل اسم يُعد أو اسم لا يُعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية

(8) تأتي (many) قبل اسم يُعد ؛ جمع (إثبات ، نفي ، سؤال)

(9) تأتي (much) قبل اسم لا يُعد (إثبات ، نفي ، سؤال)

There is

There was إسم مفرد **a / an**

There isn't إسم لا يُعد

There wasn't

Is there ...؟ إسم مفرد **a / an**

There are

there were إسم جمع

There aren't

there weren't

Are there

Was there إسم لا يُعد ?

Were there إسم جمع?

There was a kitchen. There wasn't any water. .1**There were trains in 1900. There weren't any TVs. .2****Were there any pictures on the walls? .3****- No, there weren't. - Yes, there were.**Unit
10

Welcome to my home!

Lessons
3 & 4

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) فاعل be صفة to مصدر

**It is important for houses to be strong during earthquakes and .1
strong winds.****A round house is easier to keep warm or cool. .2**

2) thanks for (n. / ...ing) for (n. / ...ing) مفعول thank

Thanks for your help. .1**Thanks for helping me. .2****Thank you for that interesting talk. .3****Thank you for talking to us. .4**

3) لدرجة ألا ظرف / صفة to مصدر too

The lion was too tired to hunt. .1**He wrote too badly to get a good result. .2**

4) لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

electricity
electric
sign
signal
solar
lunar
rocket

كهرباء
كهربى
لافتة / يوقع
إشارة ضوئية أو صوتية
شمسي
قمرى
صاروخ

afraid = sorry
afraid of + n.
afraid to + inf.
earth
ground
land
soil

آسف
خائف من
خائف أن
الكرة الأرضية
سطح الأرض
اليابس
ترابة زراعية / رملية

racket	مضرب	floor	طابق / أرضية حجرة
fall - fell – fallen	يسقط	fill - filled – filled	يملا
feel - felt – felt	يشعر	fail - failed – failed	يرسب / يفشل

The Future with (will)

المستقبل باستخدام will + inf.

أثبات	سوف	فاعل	will	...
نفي	لن	فاعل	won't	...
سؤال هل	هل سوف	فاعل	Will	مصدر ...?
سؤال بأداة استفهام	Wh.	فاعل	will	...?

تُستخدم (المصدر + will) في الحالات الآتية:-

(1) تنبؤ بدون دليل (قائم على ما نعتقد او نتخيله) ، ومع بعض الكلمات مثل :

think	يعتقد
believe	يعتقد
imagine	يتخيل
possibly	من الممكن

predict	يتنبأ
promise	يَعِد
probably	من المحتمل
perhaps	ربما

expect	يتتوقع
hope	يأمل
certainly	بالتأكيد
be sure	متتأكد

People won't drive a car. We will all have driverless cars. .1

Will we live on the moon? .2

There will be lots of solar panels. There won't be ordinary mobiles. .3

Will there be robot teachers? .4

Houses will probably be different in the future. .5

Perhaps we'll find him at the hotel. .6

Don't worry. I'm sure you'll enjoy your holiday to Italy. .7

(2) قرار سريع (عندما نقرر القيام بشيء ما لحظة الكلام)

My phone is ringing. I'll answer it. .1

A: What would you like to drink? .2

B: I'll have an orange juice, please.

I'm very tired. I think I will go to bed. .3

(3) حقيقة مستقبلية (شيء لا نستطيع تغييره أو التحكم فيه باستخدام عوامل خارجية)

I'll be 16 next week. .1

The temperature will drop during the weekend. .2

(4) العرض و الطلب (عرض خدمة أو طلب مساعدة)

Those bags look heavy. I'll help you carry them. .1

I can't understand this exercise. Will you help me with it? .2

Unit
10

Welcome to my home!

Lessons
5 & 6

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1)

learn (how) to + inf.
learn (about) + n.

teach + (n.)
to inf. مفعول teach

I learned (how) to ride a bike in 2013. .1

He learns English to travel abroad. .2

We learnt about the geography of Egypt. .3

Who taught you to play the trumpet? .4

My father taught me (how) to play the trumpet. .5

2)

was / were born in (مكان / سنة)

ولد في

I was born in 2007 in Alexandria. .1

3)

أولاً - ثم - الثاني - الثاني / في النهاية finally - بعد ذلك - then

تُستخدم الكلمات السابقة عند توضيح خطوات فعل شيء ما ، وعند سرد أحداث أو رواية قصة

First, I studied my lessons. Then, I tried to do my homework. .1

4)

Saying years

كيفية تطبيق السنوات

(1) تنقسم الأعوام عادة إلى جزئين

(4) يقرأ العام 2000

1055

- ten fifty-five

1983	- nineteen eighty-three	2000	- two thousand
2017	- twenty seventeen		
(2) عندما ينتهي عام بين الأرقام (01-09) ينطق الصفر نطق الحرف (O)		(5) تقرأ الأعوام من 2001 إلى 2010 كالتالي	
1709	- seventeen O nine	2001	- two thousand and one
1901	- nineteen O one	2008	- two thousand and eight
(3) يقرأ الرقم المنتهي بـ (00) كالتالي		(6) الأعوام التي تلي 2010 تقرأ بطريقتين	
1300	- thirteen hundred	2012	- two thousand and twelve
1800	- eighteen hundred		- twenty twelve

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) واحد من one of the + صفة تفضيل إسم جمع +

The shark is one of the most dangerous sea animals in the ocean. .1

The Suez Canal is one of the world's most famous canals. .2

Cairo is one of the largest cities in Africa. .3

2) يتوقف - يتوقف عن فعل شيء يمنع شخص من فعل شيء مصدر stop to stop ...ing ...ing مفعول stop

We must stop to buy some food. We are hungry. .1

We mustn't stop trying to help our planet. .2

Should I stop my daughter playing all computer games? .3

3) ينقرض - die out يموت die from / of بسبب

Every year, more than 100,000 sea animals and birds die from plastic. .1

She died of / from hunger / cancer / a heart attack. .2

4) مُسمّم ؛ وضع به السم poisoned سام بطبيعته poisonous

Plastic is poisonous when animals eat it. .1

Some sea life, like the jellyfish is poisonous. .2

This food is poisoned. I saw someone put poison in it. .3

5) شقة flat (n.) مُسطّح ؛ مستو / فارغ الهواء أو الشحن flat (adj.)

A stingray is a big, flat fish and it lives in the coral reef. .1

I got a flat tyre after driving over a nail. .2

I left my car lights on all night and now the battery is flat. .3

They have a house in the country and a flat in London. .4

6) بجد / بشدة / بغزاره / بعنف hard (adv.) hard (adj.) صعب / صلب / خشن مجتهد

No one passed the exam. It was hard. .1

Rana is a hard student. .2

Take your umbrella. It is raining hard. .3

The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Form تكوين	Negative نفي	Interrogative إستفهام
I, you, we, they مصدر he, she, it مصدر بـ s	I, you, we, they don't مصدر he, she, it doesn't ر	Do I, you, we, they مصدر Does he, she, it ر
Key Words كلمات دالة		Usage استخدام
always دائمًا	rarely / seldom نادراً	I usually play tennis. 1. - عادة
usually عادةً	never أبداً	The sun sets in the west. 2. - حقيقة
often غالباً	todayاليوم	3. موقف دائم في المضارع
sometimes أحياناً	every week / month... كل أسبوع / شهر...	He works in a bank. -
occasionally من حين لآخر	once / twice / three times مرتين / مرتين وثلاث مرات	4. عدد مرات تكرار الفعل
hardly ever بالكاد	on Saturday morning في صباح السبت	I play tennis twice a week. -

Zero conditional الحالة الصفرية

الإستخدام	جملة جواب الشرط	جملة الشرط
(1) حقائق عامة		If
(2) نتيجة تلقائية أو معتادة	مضارع بسيط ، مضارع بسيط	
(3) إعطاء توجيهات وإرشادات		

(1) تُستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق مثل قوانين الطبيعة أو الفيزياء أو الفلك

If it rains, we get water. (1)**OR: We get water if it rains.****If plants don't get enough water, they die.** (2)**OR: Plants die if they don't get enough water.**

(2) تُستخدم للتعبير عن موافق لها نتيجة تلقائية أو معتادة ; مؤكدة

If you frighten the birds, they fly away. (1)**I get a headache if I spend too long on the computer.** (2)

(3) تُستخدم لإعطاء توجيهات وإرشادات

If you miss the train, take the bus. (1)

If the camera is on, a red light appears. (2)

(4) في الحالة الصفرية يمكن استخدام **If** بدلاً من **When** بنفس المعنى والتكونين

(5) عند وجود كلمة دالة على زمن المضارع البسيط في جملة جواب الشرط، إستخدم الحالة الصفرية

If / When I have got a test, I always revise well. (1)

+ **Do / Does** (مضارع بسيط + مصدر + if / when) (6)

Do plants die if they don't get enough water? (1)

Does ice melt if you heat it? (2)

What do you get if / when you mix red and yellow? (3)

What happens if you touch a jellyfish? (4)

Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

If you a jellyfish, it stings you. .1

- a) **touch** b) **touches** c) **touching** d) **touched**
When I ill, I go to bed. .2

- a) **feels** b) **feel** c) **feeling** d) **felt**
If a shark a tooth, a new one grows. .3

- a) **lose** b) **lost** c) **loses** d) **losing**
When it late, I feel tired. .4

- a) **am** b) **is** c) **are** d) **be**
The octopus swims away fast it is in danger. .5

- a) **what** b) **where** c) **when** d) **how**
When a stingray knows a shark is coming, it out of the water. .6

- a) **jump** b) **jumps** c) **jumped** d) **jumping**
When a turtle is in danger, it into its shell. .7

- a) **went** b) **go** c) **goes** d) **going**
When we hear something funny, we all8

- a) **laugh** b) **laughs** c) **laughed** d) **laughing**
I walk to school if the bus9

- a) **arrive** b) **arrives** c) **don't arrive** d) **doesn't arrive**
If you don't water plants, they10

- a) **grow** b) **grows** c) **don't grow** d) **doesn't grow**

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- (.....) If my sister watch a lot of TV, she feels tired. (1)
- (.....) When my grandfather was tired, he falls asleep. (2)
- (.....) When it is very cold, water turn to ice. (3)
- (.....) When I gets home from school, I do my homework. (4)
- (.....) I always feel very tired if I will eat a big lunch. (5)
- (.....) If I study hard, I always got good test result. (6)
- (.....) If I feel tired, I usually am going to bed. (7)
- Most animals run away quickly that they are in danger. (8)
- (.....)
- (.....) When I am hungry, I had something to eat. (9)
- (.....) If I waters the plants in our garden, they die. (10)

must / mustn't			& should / shouldn't		
أثبات	فاعل	must	فاعل	should	.
نفي	فاعل	mustn't	فاعل	shouldn't	.
سؤال بهل	Must	فاعل	Should	فاعل	مصد
سؤال بأداة استفهام	must	فاعل	Wh.	should	?

(1) تُستخدم **must** بمعنى (يجب أن) للتعبير عن الضرورة

We must save our planet. (1)

I really must stop eating so many biscuits. (2)

(2) تُعبر **must** عن قاعدة أو قانون ; نص القانون والتعليمات المكتوبة في أماكن العمل

You must follow traffic rules. (1)

Drivers must wear seat belts. (2)

(3) تُستخدم **must** لتقديم نصيحة وتنذير قوية ; شئ مهم

You must study hard to get high marks. (*I strongly advise you to*) (1)

You must wash your hands before you eat. (2)

(4) تُستخدم **must** لتقديم إقتراحات ودعوات مؤكدة ومشاعر صادقة ; شئ ضروري لأنه ممتع

It's a great book. You really must read it. (1)

You really must come and see us soon. (2)

(5) تُستخدم **mustn't** عندما نأمر شخص بعدم فعل شئ ; شخص لا يسمح لشخص آخر فعل شئ

You mustn't go out without a coat. (= *Don't go out without a coat.*) (1)

You must be very quiet. You mustn't make any noise. (2)

(6) تُستخدم **mustn't** للتعبير عن المنع والحظر ; الإزام بعدم فعل الشئ (مُجبر ألاً تفعل)

You mustn't eat in the library. It isn't allowed. (1)

You mustn't walk on the grass. Look at the sign. (2)

(7) شُتخدم **should** بمعنى ينبغي أن للنصيحة أو الإقتراح بفعل شيء جيد أو مفيد

You should wash your hands after working in the garden. (1)

People should take care of the environment. (2)

What should we do about pollution? (3)

(8) شُتخدم **should never / shouldn't** بمعنى لا ينبغي أن للنصيحة أو الإقتراح بعدم فعل شيء

غير جيد أو غير مفيد

We shouldn't use plastic bags just once. (1)

You shouldn't walk in the mountain when the weather is bad. (2)

You should never waste your time. (3)

You shouldn't be angry with people you don't agree with. (4)

Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

They take all their rubbish to keep the park clean. .1

- a) **mustn't b)** **must c)** **shouldn't d)** **can't**

You look left and right when you cross the road. .2

- a) **must b)** **mustn't c)** **should d)** **shouldn't**

You throw rubbish into the ocean. .3

- a) **must b)** **mustn't c)** **should d)** **have to**

We make a lot of noise. .4

- a) **should b)** **must c)** **mustn't d)** **have to**

You share your ideas with others. .5

- a) **should b)** **shouldn't c)** **mustn't d)** **don't have to**

You eat sweets. They are bad for your teeth. .6

- a) **must b)** **should c)** **shouldn't d)** **have to**

You never watch TV before doing your homework! School comes first!

- a) **have to b)** **mustn't c)** **should d)** **shouldn't**

Must we the questions now? .8

- a) **answer b)** **answers c)** **answering d)** **answered**

You mustn't on the grass. .9

- a) **walks b)** **walking c)** **walk d)** **walked**

Where should we ?.10

a)

*went b)**goes c)**go d)**going***Read and correct the underlined words:** .2You mustn't buy a ticket when you travel on the bus. (1

(.....)

You mustn't take water when you go to the desert. (2

(.....)

You must swim here. It's dangerous. (3

(.....)

You must throw rubbish on the ground. (4

(.....)

You should leave your bin open. (5

(.....)

You must wearing a helmet. (6

(.....)

You mustn't ran across the road. You must walk. (7

(.....)

You must studied hard for the test. (8

(.....)

What should I did to get high marks? (9You shouldn't walks and write a text at the same time. (10

(.....)

مهارات التحدث Speaking Skills

وصف حيوان بحري Describing a sea animal

التخمين أي حيوان يكون هذا Guess which animal it is?

is فاعل... 1	- <i>It is one of the most dangerous sea animals in the ocean.</i> - A shark!
has فاعل 2 ...	- <i>It has a hard shell to protect it.</i> - A sea turtle! - <i>It has eight legs to help it!</i> - An octopus!
If الصفرية 3 ...	- <i>If you touch it, it stings you.</i> - A jellyfish! - <i>If it loses a tooth, a new one grows.</i> - A shark!
can فاعل 4 ...	- <i>It can swim fast. It has eight legs.</i> - An octopus!

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) **too many** تأتي قبل اسم يعد ؛ جمع (إثبات ، نفي)
too much تأتي قبل اسم لا يُعد (إثبات ، نفي)

You shouldn't have too many snacks. .1

Don't give the plant too much water. .2

- 2) **keep** يبقى / يظل
keep صفة + مفعول (.1
Trees help to keep our air healthy.

- 3) **Imperative** تستخدم صيغة الأمر (إعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات - تقديم إقتراحات)
(Don't + مصدر الفعل , والأمر المنفي بـ) تبدأ الجملة في صيغة الأمر المثبت بمصدر الفعل ، والأمر المنفي بـ (مصدر +

- 4) **first** - **second** - **third** - **finally** - **then** - **next** - التالي / بعد ذلك - في النهاية

تُستخدم الكلمات السابقة عند ترتيب خطوات عمل شيء ، وعند سرد أحداث أو رواية قصة

First, wash the plastic pot and dry it. Second, put some small stones at the bottom of the pot. Then, fill the pot with soil. Next, press your finger into the soil and make a small hole. Plant the seed in the hole and cover it with soil. Finally, put the pot outside in a warm place. Water it every day. Don't give it too much water.

		لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية	
natural reserve	محمية طبيعية	hole	حفرة / ثقب
reserve = book	يحجز	hall	صالة
preserve	يحفظ بمادة حافظة	fill with	يملئ بـ
keep	يحفظ في مكان بعيد عن الأيدي	full of	مملوء بـ
empty	فارغ / يُفرَغ	angry with	غاضب من شخص
dry	جاف / يجف	angry about	غاضب من شيء

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) feel + adj.

يشعر

Santiago felt worried because he didn't catch a fish 84 days ago. .1
 (= He was weak.) He felt weak. .2

2) to + inf. مدة زمنية take

يستغرق

It took two days for him to pull the fish to the boat. .3
 It takes me two hours to do my homework. .4

3) catch hold

يمسك بشئ متتحرك / يلحق بمواصلة / يقبض على / يصاب ببعدي / يصطاد
 يمسك / يعقد

I could catch the glass before it hit the ground. .1
 He caught a plane to Paris. .2
 The little girl held her mother's hand. .3

Could we hold a meeting to discuss this tomorrow afternoon? .4

4)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

role	دور
rule	قاعدة / يحكم
desert	صحراء
dessert	الحلو

title	لقب / إسم كتاب أو قصيدة
address	عنوان سكن
snack	وجبة خفيفة
snake	ثعبان

Unit
12

My future

Lessons
1 & 2

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) decide (to inf. / that decide on) يُقرر
يختار

Why did you decide to become a marine biologist? .1

We decided (that) we would go to the theatre. .2

I can't decide what to do. .3

I decided on blue for the bathroom. .4

2) be good at + n / ...ing جيد في ...
for + n. جيد لـ ...

be bad at + n / ...ing سيئ في ...
for + n. سيئ لـ ...

I'm good at science. .1

Fizzy drinks are always bad for our bodies. .2

3) by (bus - train - plane - car - taxi - canoe)
in a / the / my (car - taxi - canoe)
on a / the / my (bus - train - plane - bike -
snowmobile) / on foot

قبل المواصلات by
إذا كان هناك in / on
أو the أو صفة ملكية
قبل الأقدام on

I usually go to school by bus. .1

He goes to work on foot. .2

We went there in my uncle's car. .3

4) spend + فترة زمنية
+ on (...ing) كمية من المال
+ اسم أو يقضي
ينفق

What is the least time you have spent waiting for a bus? .1

He didn't spend enough time studying. .2

He spent 2 thousand pounds on (buying) clothes. .3

5) pilot طيار
polite مؤدب
advise ينصح
work in ي العمل في
work for ي العمل لدى
work with يتعامل مع
لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

العبارة الموصولة هي مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوى على فعل وهي تصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما, كما أنها غالباً ما تأتي بعد الاسم الذى تصفه

الذى / التي / الذين / اللاتى who

1) تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل , ولا يمكن حذفها

2) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها جملة , و يمكن حذفها

A businesswoman is a person. She works in an office. (1)

A businesswoman is a person who works in an office.

This is my friend. I helped him. (2)

This is my friend who I helped.

3) السؤال والإجابة على الوظائف

What does a doctor do? (3)

A doctor is someone who looks after sick people.

What does an architect do? (4)

An architect is a person who designs buildings.

What do engineers do? (5)

Engineers are people who design machines or engines.

4) لاحظ الفرق بين who's = who is / who has لأن who's whose لأن

(= ... who is making ...) This is the boy who's making all that noise. (1)

(= ... who has got) I've got a cousin who's got a modern car. (2)

I've got a cousin whose car is modern. (3)

السؤال المذيل Question Tag

1. السؤال المذيل هو سؤال يأتي في نهاية الجملة الخبرية بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟)

2. يأتي قبل السؤال المذيل (,)

3. يتكون السؤال المذيل من الفعل المساعد أو الناقص بعده ضمير فاعل (he) وليس الفاعل (Ali)

4. يبقى ضمير الفاعل (I / We) كما هما , لا يتحولان إلى (you)

5. الجملة المثبتة يتبعها سؤال مذيل منفي ؛ مختصراً (...?is not he, ...?isn't he, ...) وليس (...?is he, ...?isn't he, ...?)

6. الجملة المنافية يتبعها سؤال مذيل مثبت
 7. الغرض من السؤال المذيل تأكيد المعنى أو طلب الموافقة
 8. راجع الأفعال المساعدة والأفعال الناقصة في شرح الدرس 3 و 4 من الوحدة رقم 7 صفحة 16
 (1) إذا كان فعل الجملة هو Verb to be أو فعل ناقص

He is a teacher, isn't he? .1	He is not a teacher, is he? .7
They are reading, aren't they? .2	They aren't reading, are they? .8
Sami was at home, wasn't he? .3	Sami wasn't at home, was he? .9
They were happy, weren't they? .4	They weren't happy, were they?.10
I can dive, can't I? .5	I cannot dive, can I?.11
We will help you, won't we? .6	We won't help you, will we?.12

(2) إذا كان الفعل (have / has got) فعل مساعد ؛ بمعنى (have / has + P.P) مثل

I have got a farm, haven't I?.13	I haven't got a farm, have I?.15
He has got a car, hasn't he?.14	He has not got a car, has he?.16

(3) إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل أساسي ؛ بمعنى

3 P.P ماضي بسيط أو had دون يستخدم (didn't)	2 P.P مصدر بـ s أو has دون يستخدم (doesn't)	1 P.P مصدر أو have دون يستخدم (don't)
---	--	--

I play chess, don't I?.17	I don't play chess, do I?.23
He plays chess, doesn't he?.18	He doesn't play chess, does he?.24
We played chess, didn't we?.19	We didn't play chess, did we?.25
I have a farm, don't I?.20	I don't have a farm, do I?.26
He has a car, doesn't he?.21	He doesn't have a car, does he?.27
He had lunch, didn't he?.22	He didn't have lunch, did he?.28

(4) إذا كان هناك (s') يمكن أن تكون (is) أو (has) حسب المعنى وما يأتي بعدها

is	has
...ing) مكان + حرف جر / صفة / إسم (s' + /)) P.P (إسم s' + /)
He's an engineer, isn't he?.29	He's a car, doesn't he?.34
He's clever, isn't he?.30	He's punished me for making .35 mistakes, hasn't he?
He's at work, isn't he?.31	
He's reading, isn't he?.32	
ففي حالة المبني للمجهول s' + P.P.	This door's made of glass, isn't it? .33

(5) إذا كان هناك (d') يمكن أن تكون (had) أو (would)

would	had
' مصدر / d + (rather () P.P / better (إسم d' + /)
He'd rather go out, wouldn't he?.36	He'd lunch, didn't he?.39
He'd like to go out, wouldn't he?.37	He'd bought a car, hadn't he?.40
He'd like fish, wouldn't he?.38	He'd better go out, hadn't he?.41

(6) إذا كان الفاعل (he / she) يعود على عاقل يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (this / that)

This is my son, isn't he?.42	That girl is clever, isn't she?.43
It) إذا كان الفاعل (this / that) يعود على غير عاقل يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (it)	

(7) إذا كان الفاعل (this / that) يعود على غير عاقل يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (it)

This is my book, isn't it?.44	That book is mine, isn't it?.45
-------------------------------	---------------------------------

(8) إذا كان الفاعل (they) يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (they)

These are my parents, aren't they?.46	Those toys are mine, aren't they?.47
There is a car, isn't there?.48	There aren't any cars, are there?.49

يكون الضمير (they) في السؤال المذيل إذا كان الفاعل : (10)

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| - Everyone | - Someone | - Anyone | - No one |
| - Everybody | - Somebody | - Anybody | - Nobody |

Everyone is calling, aren't they?.50

Someone has a car, don't they?.51

يكون الضمير (it) في السؤال المذيل إذا كان الفاعل : (11)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| - Everything | - Something | - Anything | - Nothing |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|

Everything is OK, isn't it?.52

Something smells good, isn't it?.53

نستخدم سؤال مذيل مثبت بعد الجملة التي تحتوي على كلمات وظروف تعطي معنى النفي مثل: (12)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| - never | - rarely | - seldom | - hardly | - no | - no one |
| - nobody | - nothing | - anyone | - neither | - little | - few |

You never tell lies, do you?.54

Nobody arrived, did they?.56

You can hardly swim, can you?.55

There is little to do, is there?.57

يأتي بعد (None of) اسم يُعد (جمع) ثم فعل مثبت مفرد أو جمع (13)

يأتي بعد (None of) اسم لا يُعد (كمية) ثم فعل مفرد (14)

None of the shops was/were open, were they?.58

None of his classmates likes/like him, do they?.59

None of the information given to me was helpful, was it?.60

حالات خاصة (15)

(BUT: I am not weak, am I?) I am strong, aren't I?.61

(إقتراح) Let's go swimming, shall we? .62

Let's not mention this to him, shall we?.63

(إذن) Let me give you a hand, will / won't you? .64

Leave the window open, will / would / can / could you?.65

(Shut up, can't / won't you? .66) مزيد من التأكيد والحرز

Don't forget to bring some groceries, will you?.67

That bag is too heavy to lift, isn't it?.68

(It's important that we eat healthy food, isn't it? (.69) السؤال على الجزء الأول)

If all our cars are electric, it will be much better for the air in our cities, won't .70

(جملة مركبة) it?

Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

A pilot is a person flies a plane. .1

- | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) | which b) | what c) | who d) | whose |
| | Mr Sayed is the teacher teaches us English. .2 | | | |
| a) | who b) | whose c) | which d) | where |
| | My cousins are people call me every week on the phone. .3 | | | |
| a) | when b) | where c) | which d) | who |
| | Your best subject is English, it? .4 | | | |
| a) | is b) | isn't c) | has d) | hasn't |
| | You're Ali's cousin, you? .5 | | | |
| a) | are b) | are not c) | aren't d) | were |
| | The story isn't interesting, ? .6 | | | |
| a) | does it b) | it does c) | is it d) | it is |
| | Girls are quieter than boys,? .7 | | | |
| a) | isn't she b) | she isn't c) | aren't they d) | they aren't |
| | There weren't many people at the match,? .8 | | | |
| a) | were it b) | weren't it c) | were there d) | weren't there |
| | It cold in England in winter isn't it? .9 | | | |
| a) | isn't b) | doesn't c) | is d) | isn't |
| | It an easy job, is it? .10 | | | |
| a) | does b) | doesn't c) | is d) | isn't |
| | There a lot of people at the meeting, weren't there? .11 | | | |
| a) | are b) | aren't c) | were d) | weren't |
| | An octopus can swim fast, it? .12 | | | |
| a) | isn't b) | is c) | can't d) | can |
| | You won't forget to phone me, you? .13 | | | |
| a) | can b) | do c) | will d) | don't |
| | We shouldn't eat in class, we? .14 | | | |
| a) | won't b) | will c) | shouldn't d) | should |
| | He run fast and jump high, can't he? .15 | | | |
| a) | will b) | won't c) | can d) | can't |
| | You like your job, you? .16 | | | |

- a) *are b)* *aren't c)* *do d)* *don't*
 You want to be a doctor *you?*.17
- a) *didn't b)* *did c)* *don't d)* *do*
 You have two brothers and three sisters, *you?*.18
- a) *do b)* *don't c)* *are d)* *aren't*
 You don't like fish, ?.19
- a) *do I b)* *don't I c)* *do you d)* *don't you*
 Sara wants to be a marine biologist, *she?*.20
- a) *isn't b)* *doesn't c)* *is d)* *does*
 Your grandmother doesn't like fish, *she?*.21
- a) *doesn't b)* *does c)* *is d)* *isn't*
 She never speaks French, *she?*.22
- a) *doesn't b)* *isn't c)* *does d)* *is*
 You did your homework last night, *you?*.23
- a) *were b)* *weren't c)* *did d)* *didn't*
 Your grandfather in a big city, *did he?*.24
- a) *lived b)* *lives c)* *didn't live d)* *doesn't live*
 A lot of people prefer living in Cairo, ?.25
- a) *they don't b)* *don't they c)* *aren't they d)* *they aren't*
 It's important to look after our planet, *it?*.26
- a) *has b)* *hasn't c)* *is d)* *isn't*
 It is important that people have enough vitamins, ?.27
- a) *is it b)* *isn't it c)* *do they d)* *don't they*
 Nasser will write to me when he gets there *he?*.28
- a) *doesn't b)* *won't c)* *does d)* *will*

Read and correct the underlined words: .2(.....) A dentist is a person which checks people's teeth. (1)(.....) A doctor is someone which looks after sick people. (2)(.....) It's a beautiful picture, is it? (3)(.....) The fat in olive oil is not so bad for you, isn't it? (4)(.....) Our teachers are very helpful, don't they? (5)(.....) We are late, are we? (6)(.....) You're in the basketball team, weren't you? (7)

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| (.....) | You like shopping, <u>didn't</u> you? (8) |
| (.....) | We have much less sleep, <u>aren't</u> we? (9) |
| (.....) | Adults don't sleep as long as children, <u>are</u> they? (10) |
| (.....) | The body needs sleep, <u>isn't</u> it? (11) |
| (.....) | Ashraf doesn't play football, <u>did</u> he? (12) |
| (.....) | We should always eat healthy meals, <u>won't</u> we? (13) |
| (.....) | Your brother can't play the guitar, <u>could</u> he? (14) |
| (.....) | I am telling you the truth, <u>am I</u> not? (15) |

Unit
12**My future**Lessons
3 & 4**ملاحظات لغوية Language notes**

1) - see - watch - listen to - hear - feel

الأفعال السابقة يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم **ing** لوصف حدث غير مكتمل (جزء من الحدث)
ويأتي بعدها مفعول ثم **inf.** لوصف حدث مكتمل (من بداية الحدث إلى نهايته)

(*I listened to part of the song.*) *I listened to Ali singing a song.* .1(*I listen to the whole song.*) *I listened to Ali sing a song.* .2

I saw many people making pottery. .3

جملة مضارع بسيط **so that** (فعل) (جملة مضارع بسيط) أو (2)

I want to learn to drive so that I can visit my family. .1

I want Santiago to be successful so that he isn't poor any more. .2

3) جملة ماضي بسيط **could / would + inf.** (فعل) (جملة ماضي بسيط) أو (3)

The race was a test so that the king could find his best soldiers. .1

He sold his rabbits so that he got more money. .2

4) Adjectives ending with **-ful**ت تكون بعض الصفات بإضافة **ful** للإسم

beaut y	جمال	beautiful	جميل	joy	فرح / بهجة	joyful	مبهج
care	حِرْصٌ ؛ عَنْيَا	careful	حَرِيصٌ	pain	أَلْمٌ	painful	مؤلم

colour	لون	colourful	ملون	peace	هدوء ؟ سلام	peacefu	هادئ ؟ مُسالم /
help	مساعدة	helpful	متعاون	success	نجاح	successful	ناجح
hope	أمل	hopeful	ذو أمل	us	استخدام	useful	مفید

5)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

**a business (C)
business (U)**أعمال تجارية
تجارة**pass****succeed in + n. /...ing**

يجتاز / يمر

ينجح

الحالة الأولى First Conditional

الإستخدام	جملة جواب الشرط	جملة الشرط
1. موافق محتملة في المضارع أو المستقبل 2. تقديم إقتراح أو نصيحة 3. وعد - توقع - تحذير - تهديد - عرض خدمة	فاعل will / won't مصدر فاعل can / can't مصدر	If مضارع بسيط ،

(1) تُستخدم للتعبير عن موافق محتملة في المضارع أو المستقبل

If I go to university, I will study maths. (1)*I will study maths if I go to university.***If I don't work hard, I won't pass my exams.** (2)*I won't pass my exams if I don't work hard.***If she works hard, she will pass the test.** (3)*She will fail if she doesn't work hard.*

(2) تُستخدم لتقديم إقتراح أو نصيحة

We can go for a walk if you like. (4)**If you aren't well, you (must / should) see a doctor.** (5)

(3) تُستخدم للتعبير عن (وعد - توقع - تحذير - تهديد - عرض)

If you get high marks, I will give you a reward. (6)**If we have fine weather tomorrow, I'm going to paint the windows.** (7)**If you aren't careful, you will hurt yourself.** (8)**If you don't leave immediately, I'll call the police.** (9)**If I win the prize, I'll share it with you.** (10)

ملاحظات

+ Will / Can (مضارع بسيط + مصدر + فاعل) (1) في السؤال نستخدم (مضارع بسيط if + مصدر + فاعل)

Will you go to school if you feel better tomorrow? (1)

What will he do if he has a lot of money? (2)

What will happen if he has a lot of money? (3)

(2) نستخدم When بدلاً من If في الحالة الأولى لتعني شيء ما سيحدث بالتأكيد
(He will definitely call.) When Ali calls, I'll tell him the truth. (1)

(3) (جملة مثبتة + إذا لم) = Unless (جملة منافية +)

- نستخدم Unless محل If المنافية وتحويل النفي بعد If إلى إثبات كالتالي :

(Unless) If you don't leave now, you won't arrive in time. (1)

Unless you leave now, you won't arrive in time.

(Unless) If he doesn't have enough money, he won't buy a car. (2)

Unless he has enough money, he won't buy a car.

- نستخدم Unless محل If المثبتة وتحويل جواب الشرط من إثبات إلى نفي أو العكس كالتالي :

(Unless) If you study hard, you will succeed. (3)

(= ... , you will fail.) Unless you study hard, you won't succeed.

(4) ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الإختياري مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي

1- نختار مضارع بسيط إذا كان جواب الشرط مصدر will / can

2- نختار (مصدر will / can) إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط

Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

If I enough money, I will buy a flat near the Red Sea. .1

a) had b) having c) have d) has

If you me a lot of books, I won't be able to carry them all. .2

a) gives b) gave c) give d) giving

If I hard, I won't pass my exams. .3

- a) *work b)* *won't work c)* *don't work d)* *didn't work*
 If Dad a new job, We'll move to Cairo. .4
- a) *get b)* *gets c)* *got d)* *getting*
 If Mona to university, she'll study engineering. .5
- a) *go b)* *went c)* *goes d)* *going*
 If it very hot this weekend, I'll go to the beach. .6
- a) *was b)* *isn't c)* *is d)* *will be*
 We be late if we don't run for the bus. .7
- a) *wouldn't b)* *would c)* *won't d)* *will*
 If we water the tree every day, it more fruit. .8
- a) *'ll grow b)* *won't grow c)* *grow d)* *growing*
 If I work near a beach I'll every day in the summer. .9
- a) *swam b)* *swim c)* *swimming d)* *swims*
 If I visit my grandparents, I them a present..10
- a) *takes b)* *will take c)* *would take d)* *wouldn't take*
 The family a new apartment if they move to the city..11
- a) *buy b)* *would buy c)* *will buy d)* *buys*
 Hazem travel to Alexandria if he has a lot of work..12
- a) *isn't b)* *don't c)* *won't d)* *didn't*
 If I pass my exams, I go to university..13
- a) *will b)* *won't c)* *would d)* *wouldn't*
 She go on a holiday if she has a lot of work..14
- a) *will b)* *won't c)* *isn't d)* *didn't*
 We to university if we don't pass our exams..15
- a) *go b)* *will go c)* *won't go d)* *would go*
 What happen if you have a shorter shower?.16
- a) *do b)* *would c)* *will d)* *did*
 I will learn to drive I have a car..17
- a) *but b)* *and c)* *if d)* *so*
 I will read a book I finish my homework. .18
- a) *so b)* *when c)* *but d)* *where*
 you leave now, you will be late for school..19
- a) *When b)* *If c)* *Unless d)* *Because*

You will not get the bus you run quickly..20

a) so b) when c) if d) unless

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| (.....) | If we <u>visited</u> Paris, we will see the Eiffel Tower. (1) |
| (.....) | If you <u>doesn't</u> eat, you will be hungry. (2) |
| (.....) | If I <u>was</u> ill, I'll stay in bed tomorrow. (3) |
| (.....) | If it <u>rain</u> tomorrow, we won't have a picnic. (4) |
| (.....) | You <u>would</u> be tired at school if you go to bed late. (5) |
| (.....) | <u>Would</u> it be cold if you go to England? (6) |
| (.....) | I'll <u>phoned</u> you when I arrive. (7) |
| (.....) | What will you <u>doing</u> if you arrive late? (8) |
| (.....) | If Fady isn't careful, he <u>won't</u> cut himself. (9) |
| (.....) | You <u>will</u> be fit unless you do some exercise. (10) |

**Unit
12**

My future

**Lessons
5 & 6**

ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) Possessive ('s)

('s) الملكية

(1) تستخدم ('s) بعد الإسم المفرد (شخص - حيوان - طير - تعبير زمني - فترة زمنية)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| - a child's toy | - Ali's sister's name | - a spider's web | - a bird's nest |
| - a day's journey | - tomorrow's | - last Sunday's match | - yesterday's news weather |

(2) تستخدم ('s) بعد الإسم الجمع الذى لا ينتهى بـ (s) ؛ جمع غير منتظم

- children's clothes

- women's bags

- men's coats

- the teachers' room

(s) بعد الإسم الجمع المنتهي بـ (')

(3) تستخدم (')

- twenty minutes' walk

- a girls' school

- horses' legs

- two hours' drive

- ten years' time

(4) لا تُستخدم ('s) مع اسم الجماد ؛ ويكون الاسم الأول صفة للاسم الثاني

- a table leg - a car door - a school bag - an English book

(5) تُستخدم ('s) أو (') بعد إسم العائلة أو اللقب الذي ينتهي بـ ()

- Chris's address OR Chris' address - Charles's wife OR Charles' wife

(6) إذا كان من يملك الشئ أكثر من شخص نضيف ('s) لآخر إسم

السيارة ملك لهما (= The car belongs to them.) Ali and Sami's car. .1

(7) إذا كان المملك ينتمي لعدة أشخاص نضيف ('s) لكل شخص

كلاً منها يمتلك سيارة (= Each one has his own car.) Ali's and Sami's car. .1

2) After / Before / When ، جملة مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل ، جملة مضارع بسيط

After I do my homework, I like reading a book. .1

Before I leave school, I am going to do voluntary work. .2

3) مصدر / صفة + مفعول make

يجعل

Technology will make our lives easier and more interesting. .1

Which sport makes her feel happy? .2

4)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

cure	علاج	discover	يكشف
care	عناية	invent	يخترع
plan	خطة	invite	يدعو
plane	طائرة		

Speaking Skills مهارات التحدث

Talking about future plans

الحديث عن الخطط المستقبلية

+ am, is, are going to + inf. (1) فاعل

Tomorrow, I'm going to visit my uncle. .1

In two weeks' time, I am going to finish school. .2

Before I leave school, I'm going to do voluntary work. .3

want / wants to + inf. (2) فاعل

Next year, I want to learn to play the guitar. .1

In four years' time, I want to pass my exams. .2

Before I leave school, I want to design a video game! .3

would like to + inf. (3) فاعل

Next month, I'd like to go on holiday. .1

In ten years' time, I'd like to live in the city. .2

Before I get a job, I'd like to learn a new language. .3

Talking about future predictions

الحديث عن التنبؤات المستقبلية

Before I get a job, I think I'll do voluntary work. .1

In ten years' time, there will be a lot of changes in our lives. .2

What new forms of transport will there be in the future? .3